Segregation - 1928

California.

BOMBINGS AROUSE RACE HATRED ON THE COAST

Los Angeles, Cal., Feb. 21.—(A.N.P.)—The cowardly acts of whites who are attempting to force Negroes to move out of the Manhattan Beach District have aroused a race hatred that is seldom manifested in this section and if something is not done to stop the white hoodlums, Los Angeles may have a race riot.

This tense feeling was brought about by a series of dynamitings, shootings, and burnings in the Manhattan Beach, climaxed here last week by the firing of rifles into several houses occupied by Negroes on Twenty-First Street.

It is reported here that District Attorney Keyes has been conducting a secret investigation of the situation for six weeks and expects to bring several prominent business men before the law to explain their connection with the gangsters who are believed to be perpetrating the crimes and endangering the lives of citizens in Manhattan Beach.

Jack Garvin, Manhattan's chief of police, has been scored severely for the lack of protection accorded Negro citizens there and the laxity of the law enforcement body. Dame rumor has it the chief will be hailed before the Grand Jury when it convenes here next month.

In spite of the persistent efforts of the whites, Negro citizens have refused to move and have signified their intention to protect their property with their lives. They have appealed to the police for protection, but from the continued bombings it seems that little can be expected from that source.

Manhattan Beach is one of the most beautiful and popular suburbs and is now a very desirable location for homes. Until the natural beauty of the section was brought out, Negroes living in the section were unmolested but as soon as nature's work was aided by engineers and landscape gardeners, the whites thought it was a bit too beautiful for Negroes and have sought ever since to evict them.

Several homes have been bombed, fired into, and burned, but the largest losers are reported to be the white insurance companies, as the Negro citizens have insured their homes against these hazards. The better class of both race is hoping that a race riot may be avoided and are urging the District Attorney to use the power of his office to avert it.

Colored Residents In California City Victims of Vandals

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EXAMINER
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

JUL 4 1928

Colored Land Owners Win

Despite the clause in their deeds discriminating against colored people, negroes who have purchased property in the Entwistle tract, Fortieth street to Vernon avenue and Avalon boulevard east to McKinley avenue will be permitted to hold their property. This, because of Judge Carl I. Stutsman's ruling yesterday in the case of George H. Letteau and others against Pauline Ellis.

The plaintiffs asked that negroes be enjoined from living in the tract because a clause in the deeds provided that lots should never be sold rented or leased to people of negro descent.

Judge Stutsman, however, held for the defendants, pointing out that negroes have been living in the area since 1909 and that therefore the clause has never been enforced and is naturally void.

TIMES
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

JUL 4 1928

RESIDENCE FIGHT WON BY NEGROES

Judge Holds Settlement in Entwistle Tract Legal Due to Long Usage

If the ruling made by Judge Stutsman in the case of George H. Letteau and others against Pauline Ellis and others, negroes who have purchased property in the Entwistle tract, Fortieth street to Vernon avenue and Avalon Boulevard east to McKinley avenue, will be permitted to hold their property in spite of a clause in their deeds discriminating against colored persons.

In the case, which was on trial for several days, and one of eighteen cases of similar nature to be tried later, Judge Stutsman held for the defendants on the grounds that negroes have been going into the area, formerly an eighty-acre rancho, since 1909, and that the clause relative to negroes and persons of negro descent prior to the Ellis case had not been enforced. Therefore the heirs who own the tract have waived their rights to enforce it.

Lulu N. Letteau, original owner of the tract, died on April 22, 1911. Her heirs are George H. Letteau, Bessie E. Munger, J. B. Hinton, Frederick T. Hinton and Eleanor H. Essick. When the tract was opened there was a provision that lots should never be sold, rented or occupied by any person of negro descent. Any violation would be cause for a forfeiture of the title.

At the trial of the Ellis suit it was shown that one of the lots passed to Pauline Ellis and now is occupied by persons of negro descent, also that many other lots are occupied by negroes.

If other courts rule in pending cases the same as Judge Stutsman in the Ellis case the negroes will be left free and undisturbed.

"CAN BUY BUT NOT OCCUPY"

Supreme Court of California Decides Against Colored In Ouster Suit Filed in Los Angeles

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Aug. 29.—A protracted fight against colored citizens occupying residences and dwellers in the exclusive Crestmore residential district terminated Wednesday, when the State Supreme Court ruled that colored Americans might buy property

in the area, but could not, however, occupy it.

Reverses Decision

The decision reverses rulings made here recently by two judges in the Superior Court of Los Angeles in the case brought by white property owners to oust Mr. A. D. Kinchlow and his wife, Mrs. Mattie Kinchlow from property they are purchasing at 2245 West Thirteenth street.

The question involved in the case was evoked by a pact signed by white dwellers in Crestmore in which they agreed not to sell or rent property in the district to Negroes, and one of their number broke the agreement and sold to the Kinchlows. The legality of the sale was challenged by other whites who signed the clause.

Can Buy But Not Occupy

In the Kinchlow case, it was the contention of Willis O. Tyler, attorney for the defendants, that the neighborhood pact had been invalidated when one of its signers sold property to the Kinchlows. The lower courts sustained this argument.

The Supreme Court in its decision however, decided that the neighborhood agreement stands and that a Negro can own the property, but not occupy it.

Delaware.

Segregation- 1928

EVERY EVENING
WILMINGTON, DEL.

APR 20 1928

BETTER HOMES FOR THE NEGROES.

The Negroes of Philadelphia are organizing for the obliteration of handicaps with which they claim their progress is confronted on almost all sides—education housing and employment—and hope to clear away much of the prejudice against their race. The Negroes of Delaware also are turning their thought in the same direction, and the movement seems likely to eventually gain recognition.

Those of the race living in Wilmington are planning to first direct their attention to adequate housing. They are already on record as declaring that they will not submit to segregation—by law or ordinance—but that they prefer to live to themselves rather than in sections of the city where the whites dwell. In presenting their case they have stated that it is almost impossible for a Negro to rent a house that is fit for occupancy, and even for those they are obliged to pay 20 to 25 per cent more than whites would be required to give for the same building Those who are progressing in business declare they will not continue to occupy homes in such run down condition as to make them unfit—unsanitary—or to continue to live in alleys. They argue that with prosperous conditions of employment they can afford decent homes and will insist on having them so that they may rear their children in respectable neighborhoods.

There has been much alarm of late among white residents of certain sections who note the encroachment of Negroes who are buying or renting homes among the white folks. A representative of the race declares that if there were houses built for the Negroes and rented at a fair rate the undertaking would return a good profit and solve the problem of housing the race. He reiterated very emphatically the fact that it was not the desire of his people to live among white neighbors. Such contact was mutually unpleasant, he insisted but declared that if the colored people were determined to have good homes there was no other way at present than buying or renting in sections peopled mostly by whites. Other race leaders uphold his views, stressing the fact that their people had not the least desire to live only among themselves but would not submit to any legal restriction as to where they should make their homes—and would disregard all segregation restrictions as far as possible.

A survey of the sections occupied by colored people shows many of the houses they occupy are in a most dilapidated condition. Some are without flooring except in strips and others again are so obviously unsanitary that they should be "padlocked" for unfitness.

In parts of the city where a better class of the Negroes live the homes are marked by evidences of care and cleanliness, that must make them not undesirable tenants, but the fact still remains that they are obliged to pay 25 to 30 per cent more in renting or buying than would be exacted of whites for the same dwellings.

Segregation - 1928.

THE RIGHT TO A HOME

Has a black American citizen a right to a home? Most people will answer in the affirmative without a moment's hesitation, and yet, we wonder whether the American Negro has any such right. Theoretically, we know, he has; actually he has not. The Negro citizen is faced with the problem of bad housing because he has not the right to a home. Anyone with the right to a home can buy any house, anywhere any time. All such a person needs is the money. The black American, however, after working and saving his money for the purpose of buying a home, finds that he cannot buy any house nor can he buy one ANYWHERE. White society has decreed that he must live in such-and-such an area, regardless of the fact that that area is usually congested and ramshackle. White society grudgingly admits that the Negro citizen has a right to a home but is determined to and does, infringe upon that right to the extent of saying what house he is to occupy, where and when. Of course, any such "right" is no right at all, but merely a privilege.

For many years the black American citizens have been trying to establish their right to a home wherever they want to make it. The Supreme Court of the United States has upheld them, and, at least in this one case, has shown itself far in advance of the bulk of white Americans. The latter have used every legal and illegal weapon to prevent the Negro from exercising his right to a home. They have made agreements, brought lawsuits, planted bombs, thrown rocks, organized mobs, started fires, sent warnings, threatened murder and used firearms. Both North and South, the determined opposition forces have used every means to make the black citizen live where his white brethren want him to live. In the main, these prejudiced whites have succeeded. In almost every city where there is a sizeable Negro community, whether North or South, it occupies a sharply defined area, outside of which a Negro can obtain a house only with the greatest difficulty. Every effort to leave this area or expand it is met with more or less stubborn opposition.

Not satisfied with causing the Sweet trouble, the prejudiced whites of Detroit are again on the warpath. This time they are trying their best to oust a Negro family from a home purchased recently in what is known as an "exclusive white district." Who sold the Negro that house? A white man, of course. A few days ago a mob of chivalrous whites gathered and bombarded the house with stones and clubs after the family refused to move. The police, as usual, are indifferent, being largely recruited from the Southern white population of the city. It was only when Negro citizens vigorously demanded that protection be given, that a cordon of officers was thrown about the place.

Rights are won and have to be fought for. The Negroes of this country deserve great credit for the steady fight they have kept up to win for themselves the right to a home. They have faced every sort of opposition imaginable and yet they keep right on, fighting step by step, battling against tremendous odds. Those individuals who lead the way are as truly pioneers as any who enter an unknown wilderness. They risk their money and their lives in their effort to establish their right and the right of other Negroes to live where they want to live, and they keep right on singing "My country 'tis of thee."

WHERE SEGREGATION LEADS

That American citizens of color are not and can not be aroused to debate, consider, protest and fight segregation, suggests that they have not thought through the proposition.

Certain outstanding consequences of the policy of presenting a solid white front of opposition to other races in certain civic, political and economic relations, may be listed. Here in America, the Indians were first shoved out or bought out or tricked out, and later killed out when they protested and organized for resistance. That Andrew Jackson overcame the Seminoles by violating a flag of truce is history.

In Africa the natives have been driven from desirable land, forced to work for prescribed wages, legislated off the streets and even forbidden to enter the post office buildings except through the back door.

In China, the English have secured the most desirable sites for their own colonies in the land and then kept the natives out of these "concessions" by force of arms.

If white men can and do force men of other skin colors to give up any territory or privileges which white men desire, there is nothing to prevent such white men from finally making it impossible for men of other colors to live on the earth. That seems far fetched, but it is being approached, and segregation is the method planned to accomplish it.

More than twenty-five years ago, a southern sociological conference outlined the whole policy of segregation—civic, social, political and economic. The policy has been relentlessly carried out. Here in Washington, we have been forced out, or left out, of executive positions once held in the federal government, and kept out of positions of better pay and increased responsibility and control. For us there has been no gain to compensate for these losses—no positions have been recovered.

In most cases it is silent but persistent war, but upon necessity it takes every form of oppression, with victory as the goal always.

Last Tuesday night, a citizens' association meeting in the Wilson School at Eleventh and Harvard streets, considered, for more than an hour, plans by which colored families may be kept out of the Columbia Heights section. While admitting the intellectual and moral attainments of our race, the speakers were yet determined to refuse to live near us, and determined to have their children taught that colored people are never equal to white people.

Once the segregationists succeed in making our own children believe that, their policy of segregation will work of itself, and the destiny of the race will be fixed in a peasant status.

Even if we have become weary of the fight, we owe it to our children to keep open every door of opportunity and to strive to open those closed by our own complacency and feeling of inferiority.

There must be no stopping in our fight—employing mind, money and the law—against the vicious and un-American policy of treating men according to the mere accident of skin color. The fact that court decisions have gone against us in fighting residence segregation, should show us that the judges interpret the law of citizenship to mean that public opinion makes the laws. But we can and must make public opinion.

UNION
SPRINGFIELD, MASS

SEP 11 1928

ZONING AGAINST NEGROES

Reported Right of White Property-Owners Is Disputed.

To the Editor of The Union.

Sir: A recent report is attributed by The New York World to the National Association of Real Estate Boards, to the effect that the United States Supreme Court has held valid property restrictions enforced by covenants between white property-owners prohibiting sale or conveyance of property to Negroes.

The statement refers to a decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Corrigan vs. Buckley, in 1926, and characterizes that decision as upholding "the right of any group to covenant to keep out of their community any class of occupancy deemed undesirable."

This is not the fact. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, whose attorneys participated in this case, refers you to the Supreme Court decision, which states explicitly, that "in the absence of any substantial constitutional or statutory provision giving us jurisdiction of this appeal . . . we cannot determine upon the merits the contentions earnestly pressed by the defendants in this court."

In other words, the Supreme Court has not yet passed on the issue whether any group of citizens in the United States may exclude other residents by covenants restricting sale or conveyance of property, the restriction being based on race, creed or color.

The case on which the Association of Real Estate Boards bases its erroneous contention was dismissed for lack of jurisdiction. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has now a residential segregation case (Cornish vs. O'Donoghue) pending, which will probably come before the United States Supreme Court for decision, and which it is hoped will settle this entire question.

ROBERT W. BAGNALL.
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.
New York, Sept. 10, 1928.

SEE SEGR'GATION IN INAUGURATION PLANS HERE

"Colored" Sub-Committee on Hospitality Appointed

Segregation has already made its appearance in the committee designations for the Hoover and Curtis inauguration. A "colored" subcommittee on hospitality and housing has been appointed.

The members of this subcommittee are R. R. Horner, chairman; Miss Eva Chase, Mrs. Gabrielle Pelham and Miss Rachel Bell. The chairman of the "white" subcommittee on hospitality and housing is Mrs. Virginia White Speel.

The general committee having charge of inaugural arrangements consists of approximately 200 persons. Only four of them are colored. They are Dr. Emmett J. Scott, R. R. Horner, John R. Hawkins and Dr. Charles H. Marshall. No colored women were appointed on this committee.

NEWS
INDIANAPOLIS, IND

SEP 12 1928

Race Segregation

To the Editor of The News:

A recent report is attributed by the New York World of Sunday, September 2, to the National Association of Real Estate Boards, to the effect that the United States supreme court has held valid property restrictions enforced by covenants between white property owners prohibiting sale or conveyance of property to Negroes. The statement refers to a decision of the supreme court, in the case of Corrigan vs. Buckley, in 1926, and characterizes that decision as upholding "the right of any group to covenant to keep out of their community any class of occupancy deemed undesirable." This is not the fact. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, whose attorneys participated in this case points to the supreme court decision which states explicitly, that "in the absence of any substantial constitutional or statutory provision giving us jurisdiction of this appeal • • • we can not determine upon the merits the contentions earnestly pressed by the defendants in this court." In other words, the supreme court has not yet passed on the issue whether any group of citizens in the United States may exclude other residents by covenants restricting sale or conveyance of property, the restriction being based on race, creed or color. The case on which the Association of Real Estate Boards bases its erroneous contention was dismissed for lack of jurisdiction. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has now a residential segregation case—Cornish vs. O'Donoghue—pending which will probably come before the United States supreme court for decision, and which it is hoped will settle this entire question.

ROBERT W. BAGNALL,
Acting Secretary.
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

REPUBLICAN
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

SEP 12 1928

NEGROES AND REAL ESTATE

Right of Restriction of Sale by Covenant Still a Moot Question

To the Editor of The Republican:—

A recent report is attributed by the New York World of Sunday, the 2d, to the National Association of Real Estate Boards, to the effect that the United States supreme court has held valid property restrictions enforced by covenants between white property owners prohibiting sale or conveyance of property to Negroes. The statement refers to a decision of the supreme court, in the case of Corrigan against Buckley, in 1926, and characterizes that decision as upholding "the right of any group to covenant to keep out of their community any class of occupancy deemed undesirable."

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ROBERT W. BAGNALL,
Acting Secretary, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

New York city, September 7, 1928.

NEW YORK HERALD

SEP 17 1928

Residential Segregation Cases

To the New York Herald Tribune:

A recent report is attributed by "The New York World" of September 2 to the National Association of Real Estate Boards, to the effect that the United States Supreme Court has held valid property restrictions enforced by covenants between white property owners prohibiting sale or conveyance of property to Negroes.

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ROBERT W. BAGNALL,
Acting Secretary, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

New York, Sept. 7, 1928.

Segregation - 1928.

Georgia

NEGROES BARRED FROM RESIDENCY ON GREENSFERRY

Judge John D. Humphries in Fulton superior court Friday afternoon, upheld property restrictions on Greensferry avenue, west of St. Jose and Abbott streets, prohibiting a negro occupancy of certain buildings located in that section.

The section is primarily white and subject to recorded restrictions, the court held. The West End Business Mens' club and other organizations have gone on record as favoring the restrictions.

Attorney R. H. A. Norman represented the community.

Segregation - 1928

Illinois.

TRY TO SCARE NEGROES FROM NEIGHBORHOOD

No One Injured; Explosion Does Little Damage

WILL CONTINUE TO LIVE IN NEW HOME

Victims of Bombing Had Never Had Any Previous Trouble With the White Neighbors; Have Lived in That Vicinity for Several Months.

By GEORGE SYDNEY

Because of a malicious desire to scare a new neighbor out of a community on the south side, Columbus W. Reid's new home at 68th and St. Lawrence avenue, was ombed by vandals early Sunday morning.

About 3 o'clock Sunday morning a crowd of sightseekers milled about the Raid home and were acting suspiciously. They were in gangs of seven or eight to each contingent. Shortly after this an explosion occured which was heard in the rear of the ReRid home. The blast aroused the occupants of the house from their slumber. Reid and his wife immediately jumped from bed rushed to the front. Two other persons were in the house at the time. One of them was Eugene Lyle, the brother of Mrs. Reid and Columbus J. Reid, her brother-in-law. They were also awakened by the teriffic noise.

When the occupants came to the front room and looked out they saw a group of white people standing across the street talking. They are said to have become very boisterous and loud in their enthusiasm over the explosion.

Calls Police

Mr. Reid called the Woodlawn police station and reported the bombing and also reported that a gang of white men were disturbing the peace in front of his home. A ponce squad responded to the call and when they arrived they saw the men across the street laughing about something. The squad questioned the men relative to the bombing but could not get any information concerning it. They denied knowing anything about it.

The officers were shown the rear of the home where the bomb exploded. They investigated it and made a memorandum of what happened. They told Mr. Reid and his family that they couuld rest assured that they would have their asistance of if there was any further violence. They also stated that they were going to keep an eye on the home and the whole neighborhood. The bombers are being sought by police.

Subsequent invistigations by a Chicago Bee representative revealed that Mr. Reid and his family purchased their present home from a realty company in 63rd Street, and that they formerly lived on the next street east—Champlain avenue—in the 6800 block. In this neighborhood and particularly block, there were many colored people and foreigners living as neighbors.

No Previous Trouble

Mr. Reid stated that he did not have any trouble at that address and to the contrary his foreign neighbors hated to see him move away. Mr. Reid told the reporter that he had lived in Chicago off and on for about eighteen years. He also said that he recently arrived here from California and that he moved in that particular neighborhood about three months ago. During that time Mr. Reid had established himself as a potential figure in the community. He is said to be very active in civic activities. Mr. Reid expressed his intention to continue living n ther new home whch he has paid for. He added that he is a law-abiding citizen but will not be scared out of his home by prejudiced vandals, because he is ready for any trouble and intends to protect his family against prejudice and its consequences.

Segregation Plot Bared in Maywood

Citizens in Maywood, one of Chicago's most popular and growing suburbs, are not wanted in the community and concerted efforts on the part of white property owners and real estate operators to curb the growth of Maywood's population came to light recently through an article published in the Maywood Herald, the weekly news magazine of the town.

At the first fall meeting of the Maywood real estate board, called by its president, E. F. Lindop, at the St. John's Lutheran church a round table discussion relative to Maywood's so-called "black belt" was the feature of the evening.

It was revealed throught the discussion, according to the Herald's report of the meeting, that: "A committee of the real estate board has been working quietly throughout the summer gaining the signatures of property owners to a petition which makes it impossible for them to sell their property to Negroes. Over 90 per cent of the property owners west of 14th Ave. have signed the petition, according to Paul Wright, chairman of this committee.

Will Circulate Petition

"It is planned," he said, "to circulate this petition throughout Maywood. It is said that this will effectively check the spread of the black belt. After this is done work will be started towards making the black belt, said to be between Ninth and 14th Aves., smaller and smaller.

"F. B. Davis brought out the fact that the growth of Maywood's Colored population has not in the last five years kept pace proportionately with the white growth. He suggested that the members of the board form a syndicate and buy up property now held by Negroes. This idea was received with considerable enthusiasm. Paul Wright, however, said that this had been considered by his committee, but should not be done until the petitions binding signers not to sell to Colored people had been circulated throughout the town.

"President Lindop called upon everyone at the meeting for a few words and the response was practically 100 per cent. In these talks Maywood was referred to as the coming town west of Chicago."

The issue of the Herald containing the above article found its way into some of the homes of Maywood's discussed citizens. Their organization, the Community Welfare club of Maywood, of which Dr. A. G. Fairfax, 437 12th Ave., is chairman, is fighting the segregation plot as revealed in the Maywood Herald.

Citizens Not Alarmed

In his reply to those sponsoring the segregation plot, Dr. Fairfax in a lengthy article sent to the Herald, declared in behalf of Maywood's citizens of his Race that, "We serve notice to the president and other members of the Maywood real estate board and those who are in league with them in the so-called Colored problem that we are not alarmed at their un-American act as couched in the article appearing in the Maywood Herald of Sept. 27.

"We as a race," Dr. Fairfax asserted, "have defended the American flag wherever it has gone to protect human rights in this and foreign lands. We gave our service, our blood, our lives, our all for our rights as guaranteed in the Constitution of the United States of America, and he who attempts to take those rights away from us is a rascal without principle and at heart a thief."

Referring specifically to the segregation plot in question, Dr. Fairfax scathingly asserts in his reply that "The movement carries all the earmarks of race hatred, intolerance and prejudice uncalled for. It subjects us to rebuff and insult; it deprives us of that friendly, helpful co-operation which should exist between the two races; it kindles and inflames passions of the baser instincts of the two races and renders intelligent thought nil, out of which no peace can be had.

Will Fight for Rights

"The two races have lived and must and shall continue to live side by side on this continent and they are going to do it in peace and harmony. And we, the citizens and property owners, resent in every drop of our blood the un-American attempts here by narrow-minded white citizens to deprive us of rights. And we shall stand as the 300 stood at the pass of Thermopolea and block any attempt to drive or coerce us from our homes and property.

"Maywood's property owners who are not white, many of them, are from families as fine as any race—men and women well educated who can compete in any sphere with their white fellow citizens in any line of endeavor in which they are educated. Here we have doctors, dentists, school teachers, preachers and business men and women right in this community, striving as the white race to make the most of life for themselves and families. Special privileges we do not ask, but equal privileges and opportunities in the professional, industrial and business world, to labor with our hands and brains, just as the whites, and that we be placed upon our merits on the same basis as the whites. We are willing to make that the only test for both races. We are no alley rats or vermin; we are men and women, respectable, and demanding respect."

Segregation – 1928

Indiana.

THE LYNCHING OF PROPERTY

The property of Negro people, about the country, and strikingly so in the north is subject more and more to the outrage of bombers and riotous individuals. The same spirit that prompts individuals to deprive citizens of life without due process of law, in one part of the nation, incenses them to destroy the property of other citizens elsewhere. There is a fairly well respected tradition surrounding the "right of property" and its reverence, which has been upheld by law and order ordinarily, save in the Southland.

However, the outrages against property have increased in the north and west in the last decade or more. Very rarely if ever, are the bombers or vandals apprehended and punished by law. And in the city of Philadelphia recently, police stood by while vandals wrecked the home of a citizen, according to reports.

In many instances where property of Negro citizens is damaged or destroyed by bombers or riotous individuals, the property of other citizens is damaged, and not always that of other Negro citizens. This fact includes a point against the lynching of property,—which takes a turn unlike the lynching of men.

In any locality where outrages against property are committed, the job of finding and punishing the perpetrators of the outrage is a matter for police officials to handle. But police officials, as previously noted, rarely catch the guilty parties. A condition has arisen wherein the perpetrators of such outrages have apparently grown to have little fear of the law or punishment. And under such circumstances mob violence as expressed in the destruction of property continues to grow.

A bomber and the rioter who destroy property and their breed are lynchers. They lynch property and like the real lyncher, sometimes destroy life in their rampages. We have far too many laws on the statute books of the land, but there should be a law in every state, where wholesome public opinion prevails, against bombers and riotous individuals who destroy the property of others. The law should carry a severe penalty and be enforced by wholesome public opinion, for it is evident that no citizen's life and property is now safe against the form of mob violence which has produced the bomber and his breed.

Segregation-1928

Illinois.

SEGREGATION SUIT NOW IN CHICAGO COURT

Colored Folk In 60 Homes Whites Agreed Not To Sell 11 Years Ago

PURPOSE OF SUIT IS TO CLEAR TITLE

Mrs. Malone, Regal Theatre, Dr. Hall Are Not Affected

CHICAGO, (Special)—Eleven years ago whites on Grand boulevard contracted not to sell 60 pieces of property between 51st and 60th street to colored folk.

May 28 they will go into court seeking to nullify this agreement so as to sell their property to Negroes. Most of it now is in the hands of colored tenants. but whites who would sell find the agreement has still nine years to run and they cannot give a clear title until the court acts.

South Parkway

South Parkway or Grand Boulevard, as it is sometimes called, is the Druid Hill Avenue of Chicago It is 120 feet wide and one of the main arteries entering the city. All day long autos at 25 to 50 miles an hour pass along this street enroute from Gary and the South to the Loop.

Indiana avenue used to be the boundary of the colored section which expanded since the war, the whites migrating to the North Shore section leaving hundreds of palatial homes.

Mrs. Malone

Mrs. Annie E. Malone purchased three of those at 44th street, one for a home and another for a branch of Poro College. A third is being used for a Jewish home.

Dr. George Hall has a home on the Boulevard, and the seven-story Tyson Apartments, Trenier Hotel and South Parkway Apartments buildings, costing millions, are now occupied by colored people.

On the same Boulevard are the Regal Hotel, Savoy Ballroom and Southside Center, consisting of a group of stores under roof, but none of these are affected by the segregation suit.

Suggests Segregation Law

The Negro-hating Chicago Tribune suggested voluntary segregation recently in the the following editorial:

Miscegenation

The problem of the relations between white and black cannot approach a settlement until a frank basis of certain fundamental facts is accepted by both races. For the Negro this basis must include the recognition of the white mans resentment of intrusion. It must include the recognition of the white man's fear of miscegenation. And it must include the realization that less desirable members of the black race are, seemingly by nature. not amenable to the legal and habitual restrictions of society.

"The white, for his part, must admit that the Negro is here — here in northern cities like Chicago — is here to stay and to increase in number: that he was urged to come here and in coming served a social purpose; that he has a right to live, work and be happy; and that a resentment at his presence which shows itself by confining him into narrow, undesirable areas makes him a less desirable citizen.

Voluntary Jim-Crow

"No southern racial conditions and regulations are wanted in the north for the sake of both races, yet the steady increase in northern Negro populations, with no formula for the race question yet evolved, carries such an eventuality constantly nearer toward the realm of possibilities.

"Perhaps such an event can be avoided by legal separation of the two races. Not segregation, though it will in fact work out as such, but separation legally applicable to the whites as well as to the blacks. It will take a readjustment of the opinions and points of view of both races before such a satus can be accomplished, but anything is better than the racial antagonism which is bound to follow if the Negro populations of northern cities continue to grow without the establishment of an amicable and practical understanding."

Englewood Property Owners Plan Restriction Agreement

The white property owners in Englewood, in the territory from 57th to 63d Sts. and from Halsted to Morgan Sts., are to hold a mass meeting Monday in Lundquist's hall, 61st and Morgan Sts., under the auspices of the Englewood Property Restriction association, for the purpose of arranging a restriction will prevent the ownership or occupancy of property in that section by other than members of the race known as Nordic.

Give Untrue Facts

The notice for the meeting sent by the organization contained the following statement:

This meeting has to do with the proposal to restrict all property in the district west of Halsted St. against the sale, use and occupancy of and by Colored people. This is the identical agreement which was used east of Halsted St., where the territory between 62d and 69th Sts. is now about 95 per cent signed, and the territory north of 63d St. is over 90 per cent signed. The work in that district is now rapidly nearing completion. It is vital and important to you as a property owner to attend this meeting—in fact, it is of such importance that we would urge you to postpone anything else that you may have arranged to do on this night in order that you may attend this meeting. In the Grand Blvd. and Michigan Ave. districts, to the north and east of us, there has been approximately $200,000,000 in property values lost because of the invasion of the Colored. We propose to save this sum for the property owners in Englewood, and with your 100 per cent co-operation the result is assured.

Use Old Covenan Wording

The mass meeting will be attended by a prominent member of the Chicago Real Estate board who will explain the legality of the pact, which contains the following statements:

In consideration of the premises and the mutual covenants hereinafter made, and of the sum of $5 in hand paid to each of the parties hereto by each of the other parties hereto, the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, each party, as owner of the parcel of land above described immediately under his name, does hereby covenant and agree with each and every other of the parties hereto that his said parcel of land is now and until Jan. 1, 1949, and thereafter until this agreement shall be abrogated, as hereinafter provided, shall be subject to the restrictions and provisions hereinafter set forth, and that he will make no sale, contract of sale, conveyance, lease or agreement, and give no license or permission in violation of such restrictions or provisions, which are as follows:

1. The restriction that no part of said premises shall in any manner be used, directly or indirectly, by any Negro or Negroes; provided that this restriction shall not prevent the occupation, during the period of their employment, of janitors' or chauffeurs' quarters in the basement, or in a barn or garage in the rear, or of servants' quarters, by Negro janitors, chauffeurs or house servants, respectively, actually employed as such for service in and about the premises by the rightful owner or occupant of said premises.

2. The restriction that no part of said premises shall be sold, given, conveyed or leased to any Negro or Negroes, and no permission or license to use or occupy any part thereof shall be given to any Negro except house servants or janitors or chauffers employed thereon as aforesaid.

The tern "Negro" as used herein shall include every person having one-eighth part of more of Negro blood, or having any appreciable mixture of Negro blood, and every person who is what is commonly known as a Colored person.

Other Associations Fail

This organization's proposed restriction agreement is similar to the ones formed by the Hyde Park and Kenwood associations to restrict the sale of property in those districts Citizens, nevertheless, are now found living as far south as 71st St. and are occupying homes within the boundaries in large numbers which were thought to be unconstitutionally guarded by these pacts. Progress cannot be hindered by such methods.

The Chicago Tribune's Horrid Nightmare

By HARRY LOPEZ

In an editorial entitled: "The Negro in the North" which appeared in the Sunday Tribune of May 6th, the issue of the occupation of South Parkway by Negroes, an issue raised and kept alive by the Tribune, is again brought to the fore. Using as a basis an article that appeared in the Daily Tribune some weeks since from the pen of one of its staff writers, James O'Donnell Bennett, and in which he suggested the ousting of the colored people from that thoroughfare, the editorial reviews his pronouncements and observations, endorses them, absolves the Negro from blame for the so-called "invasion" of the supposedly white district, admits that he has to live "somewhere" and proceeds to create a problem to its own designs and specifications by injecting the virus of race prejudice by way of the bugaboo of miscegenation, social equality and the flat and direct plea for legal restrictions to separate the areas of occupation of white and colored in Chicago, in letter, spirit and effect, segregation is pointed out, suggested, as a solution.

If the tribune is unduly excited by its perpetual horrid nightmare of race equality of opportunity and awakes with a chip on its shoulder, is no reason that the Negro will be stampeded into a hegira from the district just to satisfy and please this self-constituted authority of public weal.

The Tribune, a dripping wet periodical, is on a perpetual jag of righteous (?) indignation against everybody and everything worth while. It has been repudiated by its own best and most representative people, organizations, including its own Christian ministers. It has no influence for good with the public as indicated by the defeat of every movement it fosters or supports. If measures the Tribune supports succeeds, it is rather in spite of its endorsement rather than because of it.

As a wet newspaper, it has encouraged defiance of law by lending its influence to the nullification of the prohibition laws. When warring bootleggers and gangsters give Chicago a bad reputation by following the Tribune's example, it sets up a howl, and tries to discredit every other agency to distract attention from its own baneful influence.

Now, it attempts to disturb the peaceful relations of the races in Chicago by preaching "Jim Crowism" and segregation. Had it not been for the valor and the bravery, during the world war, of many South Parkway Negroes the Tribune now protests, that paper would now be published in German instead of English and the space occupied by its scurrilous editorial would doubtless be devoted to invocations for its own deliverance. Knowing the Tribune as an obstructionist, it is only running true to form, yet, it is bordering on dangerous ground It did that once before in Chicago and started something it was powerless to stop. Our respective interracial organizations are more capable of handling these delicate questions than is this iconoclastic propagandist. Anyway, we know the lion by its bray.

Two men formed a co-partnership and founded a cemetery. They were puzzled as to the inscription that should adorn the sign which would at once serve as a marker as well as a slogan. A friend suggested one, "We are here to stay." They adopted it, most enthusiastically and success was theirs—they are still in their place of business. The Negroes, when they moved into South Parkway, carried the same slogan, "We are here to stay." If the Tribune believes that "Scat" will frighten them away, it should be awakened from its nightmare tenderly before it has a more rude awakening. The Tribune editorial follows:

"The Negro in the North"

"In crowded, decaying houses, that once were sumptuous gray stone mansions, Chicago's Negro problem stands represented as a real and tangible thing out on South Parkway. James O'Donnell Bennett found it there and told of it from the point of view of the Chicagoan anxious that his city should realize to the full of its potential power of beauty.

"outh Parkway can become one of the city's noteworthy thoroughfares, not socially—for its former dignified, residential tradition can never be recaptured—but artistically, in a utilitarian development of business houses, shops,, and perhaps apartments and hotels.

South Parkway has in it this latent ability. One factor alone stands in the way—the Negro.

"Yet it is not the Negro's fault.

"It is not the Negro himself who is the problem. It is the relation of the Negro with the white which constitutes the problem. If the question were more generally accepted as one involving both races both as to responsibility for its creation and blame for its nonsettlement, there would be more fairness and less recrimination.

"It is not the Negro's fault that South Parkway is run down and nondescript. The Negro came to Chicago during the war in response to the white industrialist's cry for cheap labor. He came in numbers so great that they overflowed the territory already dedicated to colored residents. And South Parkway, because it was next door, because it was convenient to the Negro's place of work, and because it was in a transitory period, neither residence nor business took up the overflow.

"If there is blame to be attached to someone for what happened to South Parkway, it should be apportioned among those who brought the Negro here and among those who profited by his being here. It should not attach solely to Sthe Negro. He had to have some place to live.

"The Negro, on the other hand, has to accept the fact that his presence in a hitherto white neighborhood spells the ruin of property values and perhaps community trouble. This may be social or legal injustice, but the idealist wrong of it makes it no less a fact that must be recognized.

"The problem of the relations between the white and black can not approach a settlement until a frank basis of certain fundamental facts is accepted by both races. For the Negro this basis must include the above recognition of the white man's resentment of intrusion. It must include recognition of the white man's fear of miscegenation. And it must include the realization that less desirable members of the black race are, seemingly by nature not amenable to the legal and habitual restrictions of society.

"The white, for his part, must admit that the Negro is here—here in northern cities like Chicago—is here to stay and to increase in number; that he was urged to come here and in coming served a social purpose; that he has a right to live, work, and be happy, and that a resentment at his presence which shows itself by confining him into narrow and undesirable places makes him a less desirable citizen.

"No southern racial condition and racial regulations are wanted in the north for the sake of both races, yet the steady increase in northern Negro populations, with no formula for the race question yet evolved, carries an eventuality constantly farther toward the realm of possibilities.

"Perhaps such an evil can be avoided by legal separation of the two races. Not segregation, though it will in fact work out as such, but separation legally applicable to the whites as well as the blacks. It will take a readjustment of the opinions and points of view of both races before such a status can be accomplished, but anything is better than the racial antagonism which is bound to follow if the Negro populations of northern cities continue to grow without the establishment of an amicable and practical understanding."

Journal of Commerce
CHICAGO, ILL.

MAY 23 1928

Realty Values Up in Districts Barred Against Negro Tenants

...ship of a movement to prevent the incursion of negroes in districts of the city not already occupied or tenanted by them has been undertaken by the Chicago Real Estate Board and effective work has already been done in this direction with resultant benefit to all concerned, according to Harris Bollbach, in charge of the real estate board's part in the campaign. This consists chiefly of leadership in the formation of district organizations with delegated authority to impose the necessary restrictions. To date twenty-four of these organizations have been formed and are now functioning.

The restrictions in any district are constitutionally possible only through signed agreements by ninety-five per cent of the property holders.

No Opposition Encountered.

So far, according to Mr. Bollbach, no specific opposition has developed against the plan, as negroes appear to be in accord with the leaders of the movement that property interests generally will best be served by the establishment of racial boundary lines.

It is contended also that such opposition would be impracticable as existing and contemplated housing facilities in the districts that are classed exclusively as negro districts are sufficient to absorb any growth in the negro population that can be expected in years to come.

The movement primarily is a phase of zoning which seeks to conserve and promote values through classification and restriction. These, evolved from fundamental principles in real estate development, promote the orderly growth of cities, which automatically makes provision for future eventualities of a city's growth.

Property Values Increase.

Specific benefits have already come to the territory between the north boundary of Groveland Park, Thirty-third Street line, and Forty-first Street with Cottage Grove Avenue on the west and the Illinois Central right-of-way on the east by reason of the recently completed organization of the property holders in the area between the two north and south thoroughfares and Thirty-fifth and Thirty-ninth Streets. While only a small per cent of this property had previously been tenanted by negroes, the influence of the organization and the restriction imposed has been felt measurably in an increase of property values.

Just what this increase amounts to in this particular district has not been calculated to date, but an idea of the advance here can be gained by the increase that has taken place in the district south of Thirty-ninth Street and extending to Forty-first Street, which was the first to feel the influence of the change in classification. Property in this area, which, two years ago, sold for $175 a front foot is now selling for $600 a front foot, and will go higher, Mr. Bollbach declares.

Available for Apartments.

The entire district, under its new classification, is now made available for an improved type of building, namely the large apartment building. Zoned under Class B, of the city ordinance, apartments of seventeen stories may be built there. This will make possible ample provision for housing the millions that are expected to come to Chicago for the Centennial and World's Fair in 1933 and building here will proceed simultaneously with the development of the World's Fair plan to comprise a number of colossal buildings on a strip of made-land on the lake front extending from the north boundary of Grant Park southward a distance of five miles or more.

Influenced by the success of this and other districts that have organized, the property holders of the district centering at Sixty-second Street and Stewart Avenue will meet at the Englewood High School Building at that location Friday night to form a similar organization. Approximately 1,500 interested persons are expected to attend.

Servants Are Exempted.

The covenants entered into between the property holders in no way attempt to interfere in the matter of employment of negroes in a restricted district; neither do they discriminate against them as citizens. This is brought out specifically as follows:

"This restriction shall not prevent the occupation, during the period of their employment, of janitors' or chauffers' quarters in the basement or in a barn or garage in the rear, or of servants' quarters by negro janitors, chauffeurs or house servants, respectively, actually employed as such for service in and about the premises by the rightful owner or occupant of said premises."

On the other hand, that part of the restriction relating to occupancy or tenancy by negroes through ownership or lease, is equally iron-clad: It reads, "that no part of said premises shall be sold, given, conveyed or ...leased to any negro ... no permission or license to use or occupy any part thereof shall be given to any negro except house servants or janitors or chauffeurs employed thereon as aforesaid."

Segregation-1928.

Illinois.

South Siders Defender Get New Jim Chicago, Ill. Crow Rules

Feb. 25, 1928. W

The fundamental right of American citizens to buy and occupy property was again challenged by a white group in Chicago when the Woodlawn Property Owners' association last week filed with the county recorder a contract specifying that no land may be rented or purchased or leased by members of the Race within certain boundaries.

The Woodlawn organization, following closely in the footsteps of a similar group of white fanatics who operated under the name of the Kenwood and Hyde Park Protective associations, which were exposed by the Defender in its issue of Oct. 22, 1927, made known Saturday its intention toward Chicago's citizens.

The pact filed by this latest group states that 24 square blocks bounded by South parkway, Cottage Grove Ave., 60th and 63d Sts. should not be occupied by members of the Race for the next 20 years.

While members of the group affected are leaving no stones unturned to get to the bottom of the whole movement they are openly expressing their contempt for the organization and its antics. They have memories of like attempts less than five years ago in which it was stated that the Race would not be allowed east of Indiana and south of 51st St. To carry out their program, the whites even resorted to bombings with the result that they defeated the very things they set out to accomplish.

One prominent banker and realtor, in discussing the situation, made the statement that within two years this proscribed district will have its full quota of representatives of any race that cares to occupy it. "We are not afraid of such contracts as these," he said. "We have met them before and have dealt with them as they deserved. We will do the same to this and any other group that attempts to segregate in Chicago by illegal covenants," he declared.

Foreigners Unmolested

One significnat factor about the filing of the contract was that it happened almost simultaneously with the interchange of pulpits. While ministers of both races were attempting to soften the feeling in Chicago through an exchange of ideas and a desire to be just to each other, these white realtors were working hard to undo anything of good that they might have accomplished.

The contract makes no mention of foreigners; it chooses merely to attack that particular group which has always contributed its share to both the wealth and progress of Chicago and the nation. It does this because the organization it represents is un-American to begin with. The spirit which motivates it is un-American.

Citizens have not forgotten their agreement that there shall be no restricted districts in Chicago. They are still prepared to fight the validity of these contracts to the United States supreme court if need be. Many prominent business men unanimously stated that such pacts are detrimental to the progress of the whole city and nation. They are willing to fight to the last ditch to keep the spirit of the Southland from engulfing Chicago. "We must fight such agreements made by white associations of this sort in Chicago to set an example for members of our Race in other cities who are being oppressed in like manner by unjust acts," a realtor stated in discussing the move of the Woodlawn organization.

"Colored Person" Defined

The contract which was signed by Fred Hellman and Neil J. O'Hanley as secretary and president stated that persons identified by the following definition should be prohibited from the premises prescribed:

The term Negro as used herein shall include every person having one-eighth or more of Negro blood, or having any appreciable admixture of Negro blood, and every person who is what is commonly known as a Colored person.

The contract filed by the Woodlawn Property Owners' association is modeled closely after one filed Oct. 22 of last year by the Chicago real estate board which outlined in detail not only its description of those to be prohibited but set up definite arbitrary boundary lines. Through efforts of Chicago business men and the Defender this attempt has already failed. The main parts of the contract follows:

"In consideration of the premises and of the mutual covenants herinafter made, and of the sum of $5 in hand paid to each of the parties hereto by each of the other parties hereto, the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, each party as owner of the parcel of land above described immediately under his name, does hereby covenant and agree with each and every other of the parties hereto, that his said parcel of land is now and until Jan. 1, 1948, and thereafter until this agreement shall be abrogated as hereinafter provided, shall be subject to the restrictions and provisions hereinafter set forth, and that he will make no sale, contract of sale, conveyance, lease or agreement and give no license or permission in violation of such restrictions or provisions, which are as follows:

Provide for Servants

"1. The restriction that no part of said premises shall in any manner be used or occupied directly or indirectly by any Negro or Negroes, provided that this restriction shall not prevent the occupation, during the period of their employment, of janitor's or chauffeur's quarters in the basement or in a barn or garage in the rear, or of servants' quarters by Negro janitors, chauffeurs or house servants, respectively, actually employed as such for service in and about the premises by the rightful owner or occupant of said premises.

"2. The restriction that no part of said premises shall be sold, given, conveyed or leased to any Negro or Negroes, and no permission or license to use or occupy any part thereof shall be given to any Negro except house servants or janitors or chauffeurs employed thereon as aforesaid."

List of Districts

The following is a list of the districts that the Chicago real estate board seeks to protect by its "Jim Crow" contract in the Hyde Park district:

District 1—**Drexel** Blvd., both sides, from **Oakwood Blvd.** to 43d St.

District 2—**Drexel** Blvd., both sides, 43d St. to **47th St.**

District 3—Drexel Blvd., both sides, 47th St. to 51st St.

District 4—35th St. to Oakwood Blvd., Cottage Grove to the lake.

District 5—41st St. to 43d St., Ellis Ave. to the lake.

District 6—43d St. to 45th St., Ellis, both sides to Greenwood.

District 7—Greenwood Ave. to the lake, 43d St. to 45th St.

District 8—45th St. to 47th St., Ellis to Woodlawn Ave.

District 9—43d St. to 47th St., Lake Park-Woodlawn to the lake.

District 10—47th St. to 49th St., Drexel Blvd. to Woodlawn Ave.

District 11—47th St. to 49th St., Woodlawn Ave. to Dorchester.

District 12—49th St. to Hyde Park Blvd., Drexel Blvd. to Woodlawn.

District 13—49th St. to Hyde Park Blvd., Woodlawn Ave. to Dorchester.

District 14—47th St. to Hyde Park Blvd., Dorchester to the lake.

Although less than six months have passed since the Chicago real estate board drew up its pact restricting the sale or occupancy of property by members of the Race before 1948, citizens already have moved into this forbidden area. The Woodlawn association likewise will find that such agreement cannot stand in the way of community developments and the march of the people.

WOULD KEEP NEGROES OUT FOR 20 YEARS

Several Hundred Attend Meeting

PROPERTYOWNERSRUSH TO SIGN AGREEMENT

Would Preserve the Section South of 57th. North of 69th. East of Loomis and West of State for White People.

At a meeting of property owners of the district bounded by 57th street on the north, 69th street on the south, State street on the east, and Loomis Blvd. on the west, was called by the Englewood Property Restriction Association, Inc., Monday evening, April 23rd at the Odd Fellows Hall, 6316-18 Yale avenue, to organize the property owners in an effort to prevent Negroes from buying property in this district. The meeting was addressed by officials of the Chicago Real Estate Board, among them Judge Henry H. Lunt, and Mr. Frank Rathje, one of the legal advisers of the association.

The Odd Fellows Hall was filled with some three hundred persons who had received letters from the association regarding the proposed restrictions, and all available standing room had been taken by 8:30. The chairman stated that other such meetings would be called as soon as the names of other property holders could be secured by the Chicago Real Estate Index.

The Association had drawn up an agreement to be signed by seventy-five per cent. of the property owners in the Englewood district not to sell or transfer property to persons of Negro descent prior to January 1, 1949. It was stated by the chirman as well as other speakers that the movement was being sponsored by the Chicago Real Estate Board, whose attorneys had declared the agreement constitutional, and recording to reports was likewise considered valid by the Chicago Title and Trust Company, who had had the matter under consideration for more than six weeks.
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Have "Block Captains"

From statements of the speakers the Chicago Real Estate Board with the assistance of bankers and business men in the respective neighborhoods, was sponsoring the same movement for restrictive gareements on the west of Englewood, through the Marquette Neighborhood Association, and 90 per cent. of the property owners between State street and South Parkway just south of 57th street, had signed the agreement with the Park Manor Association. The movement was said to have failed on Oakwood Boulevard because the property owners were too slow in getting the agreement signed. In the Englewood situation, each two blocks is to have a "block captain," each four "block captains" constitute a section, in charge of a section captain and four sections make a division. There are three divisions of the Englewood district. The meeting last night was called for the second division. From the statement of the chairman, the sponsors of the association had already been at work and secured the signatures to the agreement for all but nine of the property owners in the section immediately surrounding the place of meeting.

Rush to Begin

Judge Henry H. Lunt gave most of his attention to the effect of the invasion of Negroes on property values, the fact that property values were not stable in sections taken over by the Negro. He stated among other things that mortgages could not be renewed on property owned or occupied by Negroes, that six and eight room apartments on South Parkway and Prairie avenue were renting for forty and forty-five dollars per month and that most of them are vacant at that, that interest on mortgages when possible to secure, was charged at seven per cent, with six per cent commission added. The chairman dwelt at length on the impossibilitty of home owners renewing their mortgages if the neighborhoods did not remain white.

Some questions were asked by people in the audience after the speaker was through, but no disagreement was expressed with the proposal. There was a rush to sign the agreements at the conclusion of the meeting.

THE NEGRO IN THE NORTH.

In crowded, decaying houses that once were sumptuous gray stone mansions, Chicago's Negro problem stands represented as a real and tangible thing out on South Park way. James O'Donnell Bennett found it there and told of it from the point of view of the Chicagoan anxious that his city should realize to the full its potential power of beauty.

South Park way can become one of the city's noteworthy thoroughfares, not socially—for its former dignified, residential tradition can never be recaptured—but artistically, in a utilitarian development of business houses, shops, and perhaps apartments and hotels.

South Park way has in it this latent ability. One factor alone stands in the way—the Negro.

Yet it is not the Negro's fault.

It is not the Negro himself who is the problem. It is the relation of the Negro with the white which constitutes the problem. If the question were more generally accepted as one involving both races both as to responsibility for its creation and blame for its nonsettlement, there would be more fairness and less recrimination.

It is not the Negro's fault that South Park way is run down and nondescript. The Negro came to Chicago during the war in response to the white industrialist's cry for cheap labor. He came in numbers so great that they overflowed the territory already dedicated to colored residents. And South Park way, because it was next door, because it was convenient to the Negro's place of work, and because it was in a transitory period, neither residence nor business, took up the overflow.

If there is blame to be attached to some one for what happened to South Park way, it should be apportioned among those who brought the Negro here and among those who profited by his being here. It should not attach solely to the Negro He had to have some place to live.

The Negro, on the other hand, has to accept the fact that his presence in a hitherto white neighborhood spells the ruin of property values and perhaps community trouble. This may be social or legal injustice, but the idealist wrong of it makes it no less a fact that must be recognized.

The problem of the relations between white and black cannot approach a settlement until a frank basis of certain fundamental facts is accepted by both races. For the Negro this basis must include the above recognition of the white's resentment of intrusion. It must include the recognition of the white man's fear of miscegenation. And it must include the realization that less desirable members of the black race are, seemingly by nature, not amenable to the legal and habitual restrictions of society.

The white, for his part, must admit that the Negro is here—here in northern cities like Chicago—is here to stay and to increase in number; that he was urged to come here and in coming served a social purpose; that he has a right to live, work, and be happy; and that a resentment at his presence which shows itself by confining him into narrow, undesirable areas makes him a less desirable citizen.

No southern racial conditions and regulations are wanted in the north for the sake of both races, yet the steady increase in northern Negro populations, with no formula for the race question yet evolved, carries such an eventuality constantly farther toward the realm of possibilities.

Perhaps such an event can be avoided by legal separation of the two races. Not segregation, though it will in fact work out as such, but separation legally applicable to the whites as well as to the blacks. It will take a readjustment of the opinions and points of view of both races before such a status can be accomplished, but anything is better than the racial antagonism which is bound to follow if the Negro populations of northern cities continue to grow without the establishment of an amicable and practical understanding.

SAVING SOUTH PARKWAY

James O'Donnell Bennett, feature writer for the Chicago Tribune, dips his pen in civic pride, personal prejudice and Nordic arrogance and writes that South Parkway must be rehabilitated and preserved for a greater Chicago, the World's Fair and Caucasion business. Mr. Bennett does not figure us, the black people, who tenant the beauiful South Parkway, as being positive factors in the equation and surmises that we will be forced into streets of more "rational comfort." From his article it is fair to conclude that the erudite gentleman has been discussing the problem of rehabilitation with some of the business brain of the city and that his thoughts as expressed in the "world's greatest newspaper" have been predicated upon "investigation and inside facts." Now we have neither reason nor desire to stand in the way of the city's beautification and expansion. We voted for the recent bond issues and did not deem them boodle but we are not so sure that the rehabilitation of South Parkway is going to be realized until we have our say in the matter, and we represent the black people of Chicago who live on South Parkway.

We know that South Parkway is one of the finest boulevards in the city. We know that it is three miles long and one hundred and ninety feet wide. We also know that black people moved on that boulevard during the hegira north, and we know that they moved on the boulevard because there was no other place available for to go when the pestilence of the "housing problem" raged. Mr. Bennett is correct in saying that some of the beautiful old homes are now tenanted by black people, who do not understand their tradition, and he is also right in asserting that as many as forty people sometime live in one home; being forced to do so because of high rents. Bennett is right as far as he goes, but he doesn't go far enough, and it surprises us that he failed to consider some of the other cogent and pertinent facts. Perhaps it was done inadvertently but we doubt it.

Does Mr. Bennett know that Bishop Carey, Dr. R. A. Williams, Oscar DePriest, R. S. Abbott, Dr. Bailey, Alderman Jackson, S. A. T. Watkins, N. K. McGill, Dr. Geo. Hall, Dr. Holloway and many other wealthy and influential black people live on South Parkway, formerly known as Grand Boulevard? And does he know that not only they, but at least a hundred other sons of Ham, not only live on this "finest street in America" but have bought the property? These people are not living in squalor but from the standpoint of intrinsic property values have actually improved the properties and are maintaining them in far better manner than their former proud owners. If Mr. Bennett knows these things them how does he plan to reclaim the street for the business of the white people? It will require some changes in the zoning laws and we have an idea that certain swarthy tax payers in this town will eventually wake up. Does Mr. Bennett feel that he and the Chicago Tribune, with the monied interests that he represents, will be able to take that property over by public eminent domain? If so, he will be disappointed.

We know that some of the apartment buildings that unwary individuals sought to purchase on foolish contracts will be forfeited, we know that South Parkway has been the discussion of real estate men and "interested" citizens. Caucus meetings have been held and plots sinister and foreboding have been hatched but we are not so dumb as we look.

We do not expect the Chicago Tribune and the business interests to rehabilitate glorious South Parkway in the form and manner expressed. We will cordially co-operate with any plan fairly and honestly presented but we do not resign ourselves to being squeezed to satisfy the vanity and superciliousness of the conglomerate hords that make up that nauseating group of nifty Nordics.

Segregation-1928

Louisiana.

SUPREME COURT RULES AGAINST NEW ORLEANS SEGREGATION

NEW ORLEANS, La., Mar. 28—(ANP)—The state supreme court has ordered the mandate of the United States Supreme Court in the segregation suit of Joseph Tyler against Ben Harmon put into effect by the civil district court, and a final judgment rendered in favor of Harmon.

There are said to be 1185 or more segregation situations affected by the mandate in New Orleans parish.

Tyler enjoined Harmon from building an addition to his house in Audubon street and renting it to Negroes. He maintained that the renting of the house to Negroes would be in violation of the segregation ordinance on New Orleans statute books. This contention was upheld by the civil district court and affirmed by the state supreme court. Harmon, through his attorney Loys Charbonnet took an appeal to the United States Supreme Court. This court reversed the state supreme court and held the segregation ordinance and the state laws unconstitutional.

Wednesday, Tyler, who obtained the injunction in 1924, was made defendant in a $12,407.60 damage suit in the same court for obtaining the alleged illegal restraining order Harmon is seeking to recover $5,000 for humiliation, and embarrassment caused by the injunction; $5,000 as attorney's fees, and the balance suffered by the issuance of the restraining order. It is said that other suits of the same nature will be filed.

Supreme Court Rules Against New Orleans Segregation Ordinance

Mandate of Highest Tribunal Ordered Put Into Effect by State Supreme Court. Ruling Affects More Instances of Segregation.

New Orleans, La., March 28.—(By the Associated Negro Press.)—The State Supreme Court has ordered the mandate of the United States Supreme Court in the segregation suit of Joseph Tyler against Ben Harmon put into effect by the Civil District Court and a final judgment rendered in favor of Harmon.

There are said to be 1185 or more similar segregation situations affected by the mandate in Orleans Parish.

Tyler enjoined Harmon from building an addition to his house in Audubon Street and renting it to Negroes. He maintained that the renting of the house to Negroes would be in violation of the segregation ordinance on New Orleans. This contention was upheld by the Civil District Court and affirmed by the State Supreme Court. Harmon, through his attorney, Loys Charbonnet, took an appeal to the United States Supreme Court. This court reversed the State Supreme Court and held the segregation ordinance and the state laws unconstitutional.

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La. Supreme Court Hits Segregation

NEW ORLEANS, La., (ANP) —The State Supreme Court accepting the recent ruling of the United States Supreme Court as a model, has put a ban on the New Orleans City segregation ordinance.

Benjamin Harmon restrained by injunction of one Joseph Tyler white, from building his house in Audubon street and renting it to Negroes, was told by the court to go ahead with his charges.

Eleven hundred, eighty-five of more similar segregation situations are affected by the decision of the State court.

Wednesday, Harmon sued Tyler for $12,407 damages alleging $5,000 for humiliation and embarrassment and $5,000 for attorney's fees.

A NEW VICTORY

THE United States Supreme Court has rendered an opinion in the Tyler-Harmon suit of New Orleans, in which Joseph Tyler sought to enjoin Ben Harmon from building an addition to his house and renting it to Negroes, claiming that such an act would be in violation of the New Orleans segregation law. In this contention, Tyler was upheld by the Louisiana district of the Supreme court, but when Harmon appealed the case to the United States Supreme Court, the decision was reversed, holding both the segregation ordinance and the state laws unconstitutional.

The winning of this fight for the rights of American citizens which has been waged since 1924, is a direct blow to those who would nullify the Federal Constitution and trample upon the rights of their fellowmen. This decision calls to mind a fact that should be acted upon by this government in the enforcement of its laws and acts. Time and again has the Supreme Court of the United States passed laws against discrimination only to have them ignored, disregarded, violated by those opposed to right and justice. It is not the office of the United States Supreme Court to enforce laws but to pass upon the validity of them. It is the duty of the law enforcing bodies and agencies of the United States to see to it that the anti-segregation laws are enforced.

We believe all laws, including the prohibition law should be enforced. We believe that the government should exhaust every effort honestly to enforce the election, the equal rights and all other laws for the protection of all citizens.

A victory is only an empty one if the victor is cheated of his rights. There should be some stringent measures taken to force the United States government to enforce the mandates of the Supreme Court just as there is much force and power being utilized to enforce the prohibition act.

Segregation-1928. Maryland.

ANTI - MARRIAGE LAW BLAMED IN SEGREGATION

White Pastor Gives It As Reason For Restricted White Neighborhood

300 ATTEND MT. ROYAL ASSOCIATION

Baltimore Becoming "Negro City" Declares White Speaker

Anti-marriage laws which made it unlawful for the races to inter-marry and which prevented the old spirit of neighborliness where white and colored people lived in the same blocks was given as argument why members of the Mt. Royal Improvement Association must bar colored people from their section, at a meeting at Strawbridge M. E. Church Monday night.

Four Ministers

The meeting which more than 300 attended was addressed by four white ministers, as announced in a circular letter sent to white residents in the district bounded by Lanvale street and Druid Hill Park, Mt. Royal avenue and Eutaw Place.

Those speaking were: the Rev. Daniel L. Ennis, pastor of Strawbridge church, Park avenue and Wilson street, where the meeting was held; the Rev. Lee Cousins, of the 25th Street Christian church; the Rev. Benjamin B. Lovett, of the Memorial P. E. church and the Rev. William H. Litsinger, pastor North Baltimore M. P. church. Other speakers included Jacob S. Goldsmith, president of the association; Armstrong Thomas and J. K. Barbour, attorney.

Anti-Marriage

Armstrong Thomas declared that with anti-marriage laws in Maryland, white and colored people should be segregated in residences, as children growing up together might have an inclination towards amalgamation.

Churches are the worse sufferers, declared the Rev. Lee E. Cousins, of the 25th Street Christian Church. I had to move out of East Baltimore," he declared, "when a colored family moved next to me and a number of my members had to do the same thing.

New Type Contract

The Mt. Royal Improvement Association is basing its segregation on a new kind of legal contract, according to statements made by Barbour.

The restriction against race occupancy will be based on a law now on the statute books which provides 51 percent of the home owners of any section of a city may voluntarily sign a petition against any element or faction buying, becoming a tenant or locating in that section.

The attorney told the body that this measure would apply to races as well as business plants and that 51 percent could terminate the agreement in any case where it was desired that they wanted to move out of the district.

Negro Town

The attorney also declared that Baltimore was fast becoming a Negro town. All of East Baltimore has been invaded. he said, and Northwest is facing the same danger. Unless there is restriction, he says, the race will follow the whites out to the suburbs and by this process make Baltimore a distinctly Negro community.

He also cited the history of Egypt and the land of the Moors to show that civilization dropped when the majority became colored.

MOB OF WHITES ATTACKS NEGRO FAMILY'S HOME

Children's Lives Endangered By Missiles Thrown Through Windows

BAKER AND FULTON SCENE OF OUTRAGE

Brother-In-Law Arrested When He Went To Relatives' Relief

A crowd estimated at 200 Whites bombarded a home occupied by a colored family at 1800 Baker street, corner of Fulton avenue, on Tuesday night and returning late Wednesday night repeated their tactics by breaking every window in the front with brickbats and stones. Only the arrival of officers of the Northwestern district dispersed the vandals. Loud cries of "Kill the niggers" accompanied the hurling of the missiles.

The house has recently been occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Stokes and their two small children, who were terorized by the vicious assault of the mob of young white men. Effort was made to exact a promise from the Stokes to give up the dwelling; their refusal, is said, to have caused the second attack.

To Appeal Fine

William F. Hall, 1719 Madison avenue, a brother-in-law of Stokes was arrested as he was going to the house to aid his relatives. He was arraigned in Northwestern Court on Thursday morning on a charge of carrying a pistol. Attorney George Pendleton, who defended Hall, maintained that his client was within his right by carrying the pistol. Magistrate Paul Johannsen ruled differently. The maximum penalty of $100 and costs was imposed which automatically grants an appeal. Attorney Pendleton says that the case will be fought to the last ditch in the higher court.

Where Mobs Raged Under Police Eyes

Arrow shows home in the 2500 block of Baker street which was stoned by white hoodlums when a colored family moved in last week. Police were said to be on the scene. STAFF PHOTO.

Segregation - 1928.

TWO BISHOPS SIGN

ANTI-SEGREGATION PETITIONS—BISHOP J. H. JONES AND W. H HEARD—ALSO PRES. AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSO. — PETITIONS FROM FRATERNAL BODIES STILL POURING IN — MUST REACH HEADQUARTERS BEFORE MONDAY TO GO—SEN. GILLETT TRYING FOR AUDIENC GILLETT TRYING FOR AUDIENCE

Bishop Joshua H. Jones, Sr., of Ohio, and Bishop W. H. Heard of Philadelphia, both signed the Peter-Salem Independence Day Anti-Segregation Petition. Also officially Dr. C. S. Freeman of Jacksonville, Fla., president of the National Medical Association, Masonic bodies in Mass. and Michigan have sent in, the Order of the Moose, Elks, Odd Fellows, etc., Omtga Psi Phi and other chapters and many churches, the Natl Baptist Convention Sunday School, Congress, etc. We publish a part of those thus far received on our indication.

Sen. Gillett's Letter

Springfield, Mass., June 20, 1928

William oMnroe Trotter,
9Cornhill, Boston, Mass.

Dear Sir:

I will at once take the matter up with the President and ask him to notify you directly. Of course you know he is in Wisconsin.

Yours very truly,
F. H. GILLETT

Mrs. Elltn Warner, E. D. Saunders

Boston Signers

Mrs. J. M. Gamble, R. S. Gamble, J. H. Gamble.

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gillee Thomas.

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ATTEST:—

GEORGE E. STEWART

(The Seal)

Secretary, 365 Main Street

REV. O. S. R. THOMPSON, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Olney St. Baptist Church

James Thompson, Lillian Saunders, John W. L. Cross, Laura Sadler, Edward Browne, Jacinthia Browne, Annie A. Thornsby, Hilton W. Thorley, Mary M. Speaks, Sylvester Speaks, Charles L. Pettijohn, Flora M. Pettijohn, Dolly Roster, Sylvester Hassell, Daisy Gunn, Grace Lawless, Daisy Wade, Lucy E. Grose, Mr. John Lopes, Mrs. Lopes, Mr. and Mrs. Bradley, Mr. and Mrs. Wright, Mr. Ernest L. Ballou, Mrs. Ethel M. Ballou, Mr. William T. Jackson, Mrs. Lucille Carpenter, Mrs. Margaret Cuffee, Mr. Edwin Cuffee, Dorothye A. Thompson, Mrs. C. A. Thompson, Miss Ardene Barnes, Mrs. Carrie Jefferson, A. W. Jefferson, Mr. Richard M. Dudley, Mr. Jesse R. Bradley, Mr. Benjamin Mabray, Mr. Philip F. Addison, Mr. Walter S. Hall, Mrs. Mattie Prout, Mrs. Ethel Spencer, Prof. Theodore Drury, Rhoda F. Tinsley, Mrs. Irene Baker, Mrs. Lucille Hassell, Mrs. Julia Gray, Mrs. Madeline Adams, Mr. and Mrs. Tunstall, Mr. and Mrs. Roland H. Smith, Evelyn Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Gomes, Charles W. LeBar, Mr. Christopher Brown, Mrs. Isabelle Robinson, Mrs. W. T. Jackson.

Segregation - 1928

Michigan.

Detroit Citizens Are Fighting Jim Crow Decision

Associated Negro Press

DETROIT, Mich. Dec. 12. — The ire of Negroes of this city has been aroused again to the fighting point over trouble that has been brewing for several years, relative to where the Negro shall or shall not live. This controversy which has been carried on ever since the famous 'Sweet Trial' has resulted in the damaging of property by white hoodlums every time a colored family moved into a "white neighborhood."

The wrath of "fighting Bob Bradly, the moving spirit of the local branch of the N. A. A. C. P., was kindled by a decision recently handed down by Judge Hart in the case of Mrs. Isobelle Johnson that she could own the home which she had recently purchased on the Six Mile Road here, but could not live in it. Rev. Bradly called a mass meeting last Sunday and plans of battle were formulated.

A committee consisting of attorneys C. Henri Lewis, Francis Dent, W. Hayes McKenney, and Mahoney was appointed to decide on a plan of action. They decided that a transcript of the case in point was necessary before it could be decided whether or not the case should be taken to the Supreme Court of the State of Michigan. The fact was made known by lawyer McKinney that on two previous occasion similar decisions had been made against Negroes by the state Supreme Court. He further concluded that too many adverse decisions makes a bad record against colored people.

After the transcript has been obtained, if it is deemed advisable to carry the case to the Supreme Court then a test case will be made of the Johnson Case, which will be carried to the Supreme Court of the United States in an effort to break down the Michigan law.

At the mass meeting subscriptions to the amount of $195.00 were pledged while $69.85 in cash was received, fifty dollars of which was paid to the clerk of the court to begin the transcribing of the records and proceedings of the Johnson Case. Bethel, Ebenezer and St. Stephens, three A. M. E. churches were authorized to raise $50.00 each with which to pay the balance on the transcript. Thus far the work of the attorneys in the case has been gratis.

Segregation-1928

3 RACE HOMES BOMBED

Crimes Attributed to Move of Whites to Drive Negro Dwellers Out of Districts

Resumption of bombing outrages perpetrated against Race citizens residing in neighborhoods inhabited principally by whites, such as occurred frequently last year, was seen in a series of bombings that occurred here this week. Police attributed the bombing to efforts of whites to frighten colored dwellers away.

Apartment Is Bombed

The first bomb crime occurred Monday at 5:45 p. m., in a two story apartment at 4168-70-72 Finney ave. Mrs. Bessie House and her family had just moved into the building, which had been occupied by whites previously. Dr. G. B. Key, prominent local physician, recently purchased the property which is bordered on the west by a district inhabitated entirely by whites. The Rankin trade school, an outstanding white institution of the city, is located just east of the property. Damages estimated at $1,000 was done by the explosion which tore a large hole in the hallway of the first floor. A police guard was stationed at the property.

Flats Are Bombed

The second occurence of bomb explosions was on Wednesday night at 7 o'clock. Two blasts occurred in a group of flats in the 4000 block on Evans avenue. Two colored families had just moved into one story flats in the group at 4032-34-36 and 4038-4040 Evans avenue. The houses had been vacated by whites following the tornado of Sept. 29, last, and they had just recently been fixed up for occupancy. The families of Robert Fitzpatrick and Jasper Golliday were those victimized by the bombers. A police guard was assigned to the place immediately.

Bombings had previously occurred within a block of the scenes of the latest bomb explosions. A house in the 4400 block on Cook avenue and one in the 3900 block on Evans were bombed the latter being bombed twice. The explosions were blamed on members of a white neighborhood segregation body known as Protective Association. No arrests have been made in connection with any of the crimes.

ST. LOUIS, MO.
Star

MAR 29 1928

WEST END GROUPS OPPOSE BUILDING OF NEGRO SCHOOL

The question whether the northeast corner of Cook and Taylor avenues is in negro territory, or white, is being contested between three west end neighborhood associations on one hand, and the Rev. William M. Markoe, white Jesuit priest, who has been trying to raise funds to build a negro Catholic school on the site, on the other.

"The negro district runs right up to Taylor avenue," Father Markoe told The Star today.

But the neighborhood associations, which are protesting against the building of the school, assert that the site "is in white territory," and that "the center of negro population is east of Grand boulevard."

The associations have called a joint meeting for tonight at Visitation school hall, near Taylor and Evans avenue, to awaken public opposition.

GLOBE-DEMOCRAT
ST. LOUIS, MO.

MAR 30 1928

300 Property Owners Protest Building of Church for Negroes

Forecast Depreciation if Structure Is Erected at Cook and Taylor.

Forecasting a property depreciation loss of millions of dollars should a Negro Catholic school and church be erected on the northeast corner of Cook and Taylor avenues, members of the Lewis Place Association, the Newberry Terrace Association and the Home Protective Association met jointly last night in the hall of the Visitation School, Taylor and Evans avenues, to protest vehemently against the proposed structure.

A resolution committee was appointed to visit Archbishop Glennon and Rev. William M. Markoe, S. J., in charge of the St. Elizabeth's Negro Catholic Church, 2721 Pine boulevard, which proposes building the new church. A resolution is to be drafted urging dismissal of such a plan. The Negro building would be a church, a school with facilities for a recreation center, auditorium and cafeteria. Father Markoe has announced it would be available to Catholic and non-Catholic Negroes.

300 Attend Meeting.

About 300 property owners attended the protest meeting and voiced loud approval when the chairman, E. A. Macmahon of the Home Protective Association, declared he was ready to protect his property "with the muzzle of a gun."

Among the institutions and churches which, it was claimed, would be injured by the construction of a Negro church in the neighborhood were mentioned the Missouri Baptist Sanitarium, 919 North Taylor avenue; the Visitation Catholic Church and School, the Jewish congregations of Shaare Zabek, West End avenue and Page boulevard, and Jeshurum, Page and Pendleton avenue; the Ranken Trade School, Newstead and Cook avenues; St. Mark's Catholic Church, Page and Academy avenue; St. Ann's Catholic Church, 4140 Page boulevard, and several commercial establishments.

Visits Archbishop.

S. J. Jacoby, chairman of the Newstead Terrace Association, told of a visit he had made to the Archbishop concerning the matter, and thought the Archbishop neither advocates nor condemns the proposed site for the church. J. E. Taylor, chairman of the Lewis Place Association, said he had seen Rev. Markoe, who had "called me a pinhead."

The district outlined at the meeting as being affected by the proposal for a Negro church at Cook and Taylor avenues is between Kingshighway boulevard and Taylor avenue, Page boulevard and McMillan avenue.

Those appointed to the Protesting Resolution Committee: Frank O'Malley, chairman; John J. Concannon, L. D. Shaffer, S. J. Schlueter, O. H. Turner, James I. Douglas and Rev. Joseph Collins, pastor of the Visitation Church.

St. Louis Whites Drive Family From Community

St. Louis, Mo., April 20.—The home of Mrs. Henry Larberg of 5212 Maple Ave. was placed under police guard last Friday when she had received threats through the mail for renting a house on Dickson St. to a member of the Race. Mrs. Larberg told the police the letter referred to the house rented March 20 to a Pullman porter named Freeman and his family. The porter received a letter signed "K. K. K.," which ordered him to move as soon as possible. He did not do so, and a few days later he received another letter containing a threat to kill. He moved then, and the house is now vacant.

Defender
Chronicle
4-21-28

BOMBERS DRIVE OUT DWELLERS

Two are Injured in Evans Avenue Blast Which Followed Threats Against Colored Families

Ten Race families were routed from their homes on Evans avenue by a terrific bomb explosion Friday evening at 9:30 p. m. Two persons received injuries that required medical attention, while others suffered severe nervous shocks. The bombing was the third that occurred in the vicinity this year, all of which have been attributed to efforts of white persons living in the district to drive out colored dwellers. In each instance the police have failed to make any arrests.

Riot Squads Called Out

Riot squads were call out immediately after the bomb explosion, which shook houses in the immediate vicinity and could be heard for many blocks. Considerable excitement was created as a mob of curious persons who gathered attempted to break thru police guards to get a view of the damage done by the bomb. Ambulance attendants forced their way through the crowd to get to the injured, two of whom, Mrs. Annie Golliday, 38 years old and her daughter Annamae, 10, had to be taken to City Hospital No. 2 where they were treated for cuts and bruises on the head and hands.

Dwellers Received Threats

Friday's bombing followed a series of threats made against the only group of colored dwellers on Evans avenue some of whom have been living there for 23 years. They occupy three houses, a flat at 4034-36 Evans avenue; a one story double dwelling at 4038-4040, and two one story double dwellings at 4034-36-38-40 rear. The explosive was placed in a passage between the two houses in the rear, both being considerably damaged by the blast. A bombing occurred in the same place, under almost similar circumstances, January 25, last.

Families Fear To Stay

All of the families living in the house damaged by the bombs told of receiving threats in letters. One letter it was said read: "Nig— move. Beware are you will meet your God," and was signed, "Klu Klux Klan". Another it was said read: "Nigger move at once," and was signed, "Bombers." Fear that the crime will be repeated a third time has led all of these families to decide to move. They are Jim Steward, 56 years old, watchman, 4040 Evans rear; Mrs. Golliday 38 her husband, mother-in-law and five children ranging in age from 2 to 17; years; 4038 Evans, rear; Mrs. Cora Marshall, 50, widow, and invalid son, 4036 Evans avenue, rear, and Mrs. Mary Belger, 49, and son, 4036 Evans avenue, rear.

Bombing occurred on Evans Ave. several years ago and four colored families were forced to move out of a stone front double flat as a re-

Star-Times
St. Louis, Mo.

ST. LOUISANS, TERRIFIED, TO MOVE AT ONCE

Fight Against Negroes Has Extended Over Period of Years

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persons received injuries that required medical attention, while others suffered severe nervous shocks. The bombing was the third that occurred in the vicinity this year, all of which have been attributed to efforts of white persons living in the district to drive out colored dwellers. In each instance the police have failed to make an arrests.

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BOMBINGS, IN WHOSE NAME?

A Citizens Committee has been organized to combat bombings, which have occurred in an about St. Louis recently.

It seems that for the most part, these outrages have been traced to the door of organized labor, and a man whose home was bombed wept as he testified before the grand jury as he told of how his little son was frightened and said that bombings were among the worst crimes that could be committed against civilized society.

We are agreed with the general statements made by this Citizens Committee. But, we would like to go the committee one further and inquire—if the union labor is responsible for most of the bombings, who is responsible for the other bombings? We are wondering if some of those organizations that are now protesting and laying the charge of these inhumane outrages at the door of union labor are not guilty of encouraging bombings of homes of Negroes by the same process with which they are charging union labor with general bombings.

We note among those who are protesting is the Real Estate Exchange and some of those so-called protective associations. We recall that one W. W. Kay, secretary of the Real Estate Exchange who said if the Negroes moved into a forbidden territory, "we would not be responsible if their homes were bombed". Isn't that the language of unions or gangsters? And, while we, perhaps, could not prove it, yet by every rule of the game, we venture it a safe bet, that we would not be far off, should we charge the heads of these so-called improvement associations with being responsible for the bombings of the homes and endangering the lives of innocent Negroes—and they think nothing of it.

We call attention to these facts that this Citizens Committee may have some first hand information to work with or, in other words, let the committee start house cleaning at home, and it may be that some of its own members can throw some light on how those bombings are pulled off. Keeping in mind that the same person, who can be used to terrorize Negroes in the peaceful enjoyment of their civic rights, can be used to do the same things to white people under the same or different circumstances. Let the Committee look well; for, at a distance, it looks to us as though we see a a clear case of "running with the hounds, but hiding with the hare."

ST. LOUIS WHITES SEEK TO BAR THEIR NEGRO BARBER FROM FINE HOME

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 19—Indignant white property owners last week offered to buy a 30-foot lot owned by a Negro and compensate him for all expenses incidental to plans he had made for a $17,000 home at 3402 Wyoming street, as an organized protest to his residing in their neighborhood.

The Negro is Albert E. Wilkinson, barber, with a shop in the Chamber of Commerce Building, whose clientele is composed of white business men. Wilkinson indicated he would accept the offer from white Wyoming street property owners, but asked for time to consider the matter. He and his family are now living at 4241 Finney avenue.

A spokesman for the indignation committtee explained to Wilkinson that there would be a decline in their property values if he should be allowed to live in their neighborhood. It was also suggested that some residents "might be unreasonable" in their treatment of "undesirable neighbors. They are, of course, "bluffin." It is understood that for the last seventeen years, George W. Evans, a special employee has lived at 3400 Wyoming Street, in close proximity to the ground on which Wilkinson had planned to erect his home.

Evans formerly owned Wilkinson's lot but sold it to a white purchaser who in turn sold it to Wilkinson for $1,400 two years ago. The barber told the white committee that since Evans, who has children, had lived in the block seventeen years, he could not see why he and Mrs. Wilkinson could not get along with white neighbors.

Would you shave a Negro in your shop?" Wilkinson was asked. He is said to have replied in the negative, declaring he could see no connection between that and his desire to become a mere respectable and substantial citizen.

RESIDENTIAL BATTLE LOOMS IN SAINT LOUIS

Protest Made Against Building Home

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 21.—A new residential district restriction fight loomed up here last week when white residents in the vicinity of 3402 Wyoming St. learned that Albert E. Wilkerson, veteran barber with a shop in the Chamber of Commerce building, was planning to erect a $17,000 home at that address.

The whites of the neighborhood held a mass meeting and planned an organized protest against Wilkerson building a home on the property which he owns.

A committee of his prospective neighbors met Wilkerson Saturday in a lawyer's office in an effort to have him give up his plans for the construction of the house. When the parley closed the committee had offered to buy his 30-foot lot and compensate him for expenses incident to planning the home. The barber is at present living with his wife at 4241 Finney Ave. He would not give an immediate answer to the offer made by the committee, but asked time to consider.

Suggests Trouble

The spokesman for the committee talked on declining property values and suggested that some people residing in the district "might be unreasonable" in their treatment of the unwanted neighbors. The committee was handicapped in its argument against the building of the house and the occupancy by the fact that George W. Evans, a postal employee, has lived at 3400 Wyoming St. for the past 17 years without molestation.

The postal worker formerly owned Wilkerson's lot, but sold it to a white purchaser, who in turn sold it to Wilkerson in 1926 for $1,400. Wilkerson told the committee that since Evans, who has children, had lived in the block so long, he could not see why he and his wife could not get along with white neighbors.

In a cross-examination by the committee, Wilkerson in a reply to "Would you shave a Negro in your shop?" stated that he could see no connection between the question and his plans for a home on a lot to which he held title.

WOULD HALT BUILDING OF RACE HOME

Whites Oppose Plans For a $17,000 Residence Altho Colored Now Live in Vicinity

Indignation meetings and a conference before legal advisors followed the announcement of Albert E. Wilkinson, pioneer St. Louis Citizen, that he intended to erect a $17,000 home in the Southside German neighborhood in the vicinity of 3402 Wyoming Street. The white residents of the neighborhood offered to buy the lot which Wilkinson bought in 1926 and to pay him for the expenses he incurred in planning the home.

Wilkinson in a statement at the conference with the whites Saturday in the law office of Wm. Tombrink, said that he saw no reason why there should be objections to him living in the neighborhood, since members of the Race have been living in a house at 3400 Wyoming Street for the past 17 years. These people (the family of George W. Evans, postal clerk) had once own the lot on which he proposes to build but sold it to the party, a white, from whom he made the purchase for $1400, Wilkinson said.

The whites put forth the argument that the presence of Wilkinson and his family in the neighborhood would cause depreciation in property values.

Wilkinson is proprietor of a barber shop in the Chamber of Commerce Building which caters exclusively to white trade. His present home address is 4241 Finney Avenue.

Segregation - 1928.

Missouri

HOUSING

—o—

After months the news of the day recently carried the story of another housing disturbance, the white residents of the section lying east of Brooklyn being reported as desiring a dead line against the movement of Negroes. Kansas City has had a long season of peace from this vexatious question and we had begun to be lulled into thinking the old battle was over.

This city's continual agitation about Negro housing is without the least common sense or excuse. It could not exist if indifference to each other's interests did not prevail. Speaking from the Negro point of view, we have the impregnable defense of our position, that we must live and to live we must have shelter. The opposition argument that our coming hurts property values is not to be answered simply by saying it ought not be so. If we were to grant it without reserve, yet we could not submit ourselves to be penned up by dead lines.

Somewhere among these irreducible demands the city's interest lies, and in time the solution of the problem will be found. When the various "improvement" associations banded themselves together and took on permanent form, we had hopes that from that time on Kansas City would counsel and work out agreements. Now comes a new effort to impose a majority will on the Negro minority without any shadow of consideration for our interests or likes. Again the community is to have civic commotion inspired by fanatic race feeling, —unless sounder thinkers take the fire brands in hand and force them to act with reason.

In the years to come, there will be a tremendous revulsion from this inhumane, purely commercial view of housing. It will come to be treated as a duty of the community as much as decent conditions for labor. Not good conditions for some and indifference for others, but consideration for all as a matter of principle. Negroes as well as white improvement associations must think along community lines.

NEWS
NEWARK, N. J.

SEP 1 1928

Private Race Restrictions Backed by Missouri Court

Supporting a restriction covenant against occupation of a residence district by negroes, an alternative writ of mandamus has just been issued by the Missouri Supreme Court against Judge George E. Mix of Division No. 2 of St. Louis Circuit Court. The action was taken in a case brought by property owners in a St. Louis area under restriction by covenant of property owners against such occupation. Its purpose is to compel enforcement of an injunction issued in 1926 against the occupancy of property in the restricted district by negroes.

The Supreme Court of the United States, while holding unconstitutional city ordinances zoning districts against occupation by persons of the white race or of the negro race, has held constitutional private restriction agreements entered into by property owners, the National Association of Real Estate Boards points out. The court in a decision handed down March 14, 1927, held unconstitutional an ordinance of the City of New Orleans which would have made it unlawful for any white person to establish his home or residence in a "negro community," or vice versa, except on the written consent of a majority of the persons of the opposite race inhabiting that community.

On the other hand the court in the case of Corrigan vs. Buckley, in a decision handed down in 1926, held valid private restrictions placed on residential property by indentures or agreements prohibiting the sale or conveyance of the property to negroes.

The covenant in the case in question the court held, did not invade the constitutional rights of colored persons inasmuch as they had the right to enter into similar agreements to keep white persons or other persons deemed undesirable out of colored neighborhoods.

The decision, thus, extends the question beyond a mere distinction on a basis of color, and upholds the right of any group to covenant to keep out of their community any class of occupancy deemed undesirable.

Segregation - 1928

New Jersey

JERSEY WHITES TRY TO PREVENT NEGRO RESIDENT

New Home In Union Scene Of Ku Klux Klan Demonstration

Union, N. J.—The Five Points Improvement Association is getting signatures to a petition to be presented to the Township Committee asking for the revocation of a building permit for a two-family house, already about 75 per cent completed, which Mrs. Laura B. Lewis, a Negro is building on Monticello avenue.

Attention was called to the structure by about fifty masked men in the regalia of the Ku-Klux Klan, who threw two harmless bombs near it, kindled a fiery cross and drove off in their motor cars amid a blaze of red fire while the residents of the neighborhood rushed out in pyjamas and nightgowns to see what was going on.

2-11-28

Opposition to the intrusion of Negroes in the white residential district centering about Monticello avenue first took concrete form at a meeting of the association held at the home of George Fergerson, New Jersey Avenue and Chestnut Street. Mr. Fergerson's wife is secretary of the association.

New York

Daniel B. Lewis, husband of the owner of the property, and Stanley Mendes, a mason, have been working steadily on the new structure, and were at work Saturday as usual.

The Lewises live at 321 Amherst street, East Orange. Mrs. Lewis brought the property on Monticello avenue from William Mathison, of 69 Hill street, Hilton, N. J. She said that she bought it in good faith and considered that she was playing he part of a good citizen in building a house on it.

Segregation - 1928

New York.

BROOKLYN CITIZEN

SEP 27 1928

OWNERS UNITE, DISPLAY SIGNS AS LOCAL BAR

Community Council Votes to Prevent Purchase of Homes in 91st Street

Resident taxpayers of Ninety-firs street, Elmhurst Manor, have united in a "whispering" and sign display campaign in an effort to keep Negroes from purchasing property and residing in that street, according to property owners interviewed yesterday.

At a special meeting of the Elmhurst Manor Community Council on Tuesday night it was decided that the only way to prevent Negroes from residing in Ninety-first street, since the council cannot take any official action, was to pledge property owners not to sell to Negroes and by placing signs in windows assuring Negroes they would be unwelcome.

Two crudely lettered signs appeared on Wednesday. The one which was inserted in the window at No. 30-29 Ninety-first street stated, "No Negroes Need Apply Here." The other sign, "No Colored People Welcome," was displayed at No. 30-10 Ninety-first street. At neither house would the housewife give her name, but the woman at the latter address explained that she had been the first to put up a sign, and that the thirty-nine other residents of the street would have theirs up by nightfall.

Patrick McGuire, the owner of No. 30-35 Ninety-first street, said that thousands of dollars which were invested in the small homes in the street would be lost if Negroes succeeded in getting a foothold.

Trying to "Protect Self"

"Negro brokers from Herlem and colored people from Carona have been coming here and trying to purchase our homes," he said. "While we have no definite objection to Negroes, we are trying to protect ourselves from a decrease in property values. It happened in Harlem and it might happen again out here."

Edward Rozett, president of the Community Council and a resident of Ninety-second street, said that there was good reason for use of the signs. He said that the agitation had started several months ago when a Negro real estate broker had spread rumors in Elmhurst Manor that property was being sold to Negroes.

"Finally a committee of residents of that district made a personal investigation," he said. "They canvassed the forty-three homes on the street and learned that forty owners would not sell to Negroes under any conditions. However, three owners are looked upon with suspicion because they have not taken any stand in the matter."

The official signs the council has agreed on are to read: "Colored People. Do Not Trespass Here."

NEW YORK TIMES

SEP 27 1928

ACT TO BAR NEGROES IN ELMHURST MANOR

Members of Community Council Vote to Prevent Purchases of Homes in 91st Street.

PROPERTY OWNERS UNITE

They Agree to Place Signs in Windows of Homes Ordering Negroes Not to Trespass.

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NEW YORK GRAPHIC

OCT 3 1928

TAXPAYERS in a section of Elmhurst, New York, are pledging themselves not to sell property to negroes. Signs have been printed and hung bearing these slogans: "No Negroes Need Apply Here" and "No Colored People Welcome." Most of these taxpayers are good church people. On Sundays they listen and acclaim sermons advocating the Golden Rule and many of them contribute funds for the establishment of missions in Africa.

BROOKLYN STANDARD UNION

OCT 24 1928

Exclusive Jackson Heights Fears Invasion of Negroes

Residents Are Incensed as Colored Families Move In, One Buying Home for $9,500 Cash.

Fear of an influx of negro residents into Jackson Heights, Queens, caused the holding of an indignation meeting of the property owners of Elmhurst at the Elmhurst Manor clubhouse, Ninety-second street and Thirty-second avenue, North Jackson Heights, last night.

A committee of six was appointed to urge the present property owners not to sell their property to other than whites and to seek the co-operation of Long Island real estate dealers in maintaining a white neighborhood.

Not Act of Prejudice.

"We are not taking this action because of racial prejudice, but for reasons of economic pressure," the chairman, Edward Rozett, said.

Last night's meeting was nothing more than the continuation of discontent started about a month ago when two negro families moved into the same block on Ninety-first street. A negro family named Bailey bought the residence at 30-13 Ninety-first street for $9,500 cash, it was said. At the same time another negro family named Whitefield took a three-year lease on the residence at the other end of the block, 30-01 Ninety-first street.

Negro's Home Stoned.

There was some disturbance and a riot was expected. A heavy detail of police was assigned to patrol the neighborhood, but only after the houses had been stoned and windows broken. The ill feeling was only smoldering, apparently.

Many white families were reported to have expressed their intention of selling their homes and leaving the neighborhood. Real estate values fell and several homes were offered for sale "only to negroes."

A group of citizens went to the Bailey home more than a week ago and talked to the woman. They urged her to leave and, according to statements made last night, she agreed. She said she was the innocent victim of circumstances and had then only the desire to leave, provided she incurred no loss in the sale of her house and was recompensed for additional expenses.

Would Sell for $20,000.

When again visited later last week, the woman changed her tone, it was said, and demanded that she receive $20,000 for the residence and for the humiliation she had suffered. That ended all negotiations.

The called meeting last night was said to represent the residents of the entire Jackson Heights section.

"The community is in danger of a heavy flow of negro immigration," said Rozett. "We people of the entire section are faced with the same situation as the residents of Ninety-first street. We have been told that a determined effort is being taken to change the racial population of this community. Such a situation now extends beyond Ninety-first street and has become a community affair."

It was agreed that all residents of the section would place placards in their windows advertising the fact that negro tenants were not desired. Several persons who have taken a leading part in opposing the reported influx of negroes are said to have received threatening notes. One man named Boyse received fifteen such. These are now said to be receiving police protection.

Segregation - 1928

Pennsylvania

Pittsburg Courier

SWEET CASE RECALLED AS MOB OF 300 TRIES TO ROUT RICH DETROIT FAMILY

Pittsburg Courier

1/21/28

(Special to The Pittsburgh Courier)

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 19.—Racial antagonism, smouldering here for several years, reached the boiling point for the second time in four years last Wednesday night, when a crowd of white citizens threatened the lives of Mr. and Mrs. Dewey Adams of 4827 Maybury Grand avenue, in an exclusive white residential district.

The threats, which took the form of attempted damage to the Adams' property, were witnessed by officers of the law, it is alleged. Only after a number of civic and social agencies had protested, was an effort made to protect the Adams family.

Deliver Threat.

Mr. Adams, one of the city's prominent business men, left home Wednesday evening with his wife, during the absence of the pair, a group of whites, about 20 in number, and mostly women—arrived and served a verbal demand upon Henry Otis, a roomer, that the family vacate the premises within 10 days.

Notified of this demand upon his return, Mr. Adams immediately notified police officers of the Vine Street station. He was informed that the case was a civil one, and that unless the owner of the property demanded protection, nothing would be done.

Mr. Adams then carried the complaint to police headquarters. Officers appeared 24 hours later, in time to see the same group, augmented by scores of others, demand again that the house be vacated. Simultaneously with this demand, stones and clubs were hurled with abandon, but no harm was done. When the demonstration ceased the officers "escorted" the mob away.

The next night a police lieutenant, with two white residents, called for a "compromise" conference, suggesting that the Adams' move peaceably, as their presence decreased property value in the neighborhood.

However, upon his refusal to compromise, and following the demands of the local N. A. A. C. P., a cordon of police has been thrown about the home.

"COLOR LINE" IN TURKEY

PERA, Turkey, Jan. 19. — Two thousand white Russians, resident in Turkey, will be expelled unless they voluntarily leave the country by February 6.

Several times the Turkish government, perhaps persuaded by the Soviet Embassy, has taken steps to oust these Russians, but so far each time a reprieve has been given. February 6, seems to be the final date.

Aside from the white Russians who became refugees following the break-up of General Wrangel's forces, are others who emigrated in the days of the czar. All who are not skilled or trained technical workers must leave.

PHILLY WHITES ATTACK HOME OF ATTORNEY

Vandals Frightened Off First Time By Caretaker; Return To Assault

MILK BOTTLES USED TO SMASH WINDOWS

Police Arrest Three After Chase—Two Others Escape

PHILA., PA. — Three windows were smashed with milk bottles and both front and rear doors pried open at the home of Raymond Pace Alexander, a lawyer, 1798 Jefferson St.

The vandals, early one morning this week, visited the Alexander home a second time after they had been frightened away by a nineteen-year-old caretaker. On their second attempt, police arrested three of them, while two others escaped. At the 19th and Oxford streets police station, the three men were charged with drunkenness and disorderly conduct.

Moore, a policeman, heard the crash of breaking glass on the second visit, and when he reached the house saw three men running east Jefferson street. He pursued hem, at 17th street they surrendered. They said they are Michael Quinn, thirty-two; George Wege, twenty-six, and Frank McCahey, thirty-eight, all white, of Bouvier street, near Master.

Mr. Alexander wired the AFRO, Tuesday: "Reason for home attack is entirely unknown. I've lived in this neighborhood over one year, enjoying most cordial relations. I am perfectly acquainted with majority of neighbors, most of them well-to-do merchants.

"However, we are on the corner of a small street, populated by middle class Irish who have shown some hostility, though people on both main streets are cordial.

"Damage is limited to breaking windows on second floor and damage to library floor through falling missives; however, caretaker was very alert and immediately phoned police. Now host of friends of defendants have apologized and endeavored to get us to drop charges."

NINE WHITE MEN ARE HELD FOR ATTACK ON TOWN'S FIRST NEGRO

(Special)

HAZLETON, Pa., Nov. 15.—Charged with battering down the door at the home of "Jack" Lewis, breaking his furniture and ordering him at the point of guns to leave the town, nine Sheppton white men are under $500 bail. Lewis, recently located there, is the first of the Race to set up housekeeping in Sheppton.

The accused are Henry Blue, Samuel Blue, John De Longe, George Clark, David Powell, Joseph Kowalsky, Nicholas Walters, Philip Narrow and Oliver Powell.

St. Louis Argus 1-6-28

Segregation - 1928

Texas.

NEWS

Pampa Pa

MAY 1928

Negroes Segregated Under Ordinance Passed Last Night

A city ordinance was passed by the city commission at its regular meeting last night separating the white residents of the city from the negro citizens. The ordinance will go into effect as soon as published.

It provides for a zone district for the negroes, which will be plot No. 177 in the original suburbs of Pampa in the southwest portion of the city, where most of the negroes are located. It also states that no person shall erect a building for the housing of colored people other than in the zone specified and that no negro shall reside in houses at the rear of lots in white section

An ordinance also was passed requiring all plumbers to pass an examination before working on jobs in the City of Pampa. A new plumbing ordinance was passed to be put into effect in the near future

A special meeting of the commission will be held Friday evening to pass the assessment roll for the paving program.

Segregation - 1928.

Tennessee.

Memphis, Tenn., Commercial-Appl
Saturday, May 12, 1928

NEGRO SUBDIVISION MEETS OPPOSITION

Commission Puts Off Action for Two Weeks.

MYERS' SECOND REBUFF

Greenwood Civic Club Making Plans for Many Improvements. Spokesman Tells Planners In Opposing Development on South Parkway.

The same opposition that caused the City Planning Commission to withhold approval of the South Parkway site for the Howe-Roger Williams College for negro, yesterday caused the commission to postpone for two weeks action on the proposed subdivision adjoining the site, despite the fact that every requirement of the planners has been met by owners, W. B. Meyers and Sons.

Approval of the subdivision's committee's report was postponed for two weeks after Hollis Reid, representing the Greenwood Civic Club, had painted a pretty word picture of the proposed improvements his club and associates plan for that section of the city, and said that they wanted to put a stop-line on negro development in the neighborhood.

Commissioner O. I. Kruger wanted action postponed for a month, but Will Fowler, city engineer, opposed this move, saying that the Meyers estate had some right in the case and that he would be against postponement of any sort if any further postponement would be made after the first delay. E. B. LeMaster, chairman of the subdivisions committee, thought two weeks would be ample time in which the club members can show whether their plan is something definite, or is merely a dream.

In executive session th commission decided that two weeks would suffice for a concrete working plan to be submitted.

Mr. Meyers proposes the subdivision just east of the tract sold to the negro college, which apparently has been abandoned following the recommendation of the planning commission that it be moved to a site near Douglas Park. The Douglas Park site is not at all agreeable to backers of the college.

Same Basis For Protest.

Mr. Reid prefaced his remarks with the same introductory he used in protesting against the negro college—that the citizens of his section of the town had nothing against the negro and that they were not conducting a personal fight on the Meyers, but that they wished to establish a line beyond which the negro should not move. This is in protection of homes valued at several million dollars, owned for the most part by working men.

Members of Greenwood Civic Improvement Club are behind a movement to acquire the Meyers property and convert it into a subdivision and also to extend Bellevue beyond South Parkway and construct a new driveway south of the Parkway and connecting with Riverside Park. Capital has been interested sufficiently in the proposition to make it a going affair, he said.

B. L. Mallory, president of the South Memphis Land Company, properties of which would be greatly benefited by the proposed extension, spoke in favor of the project, and said that it was a "crying shame" that this prominent entrance to Memphis from the south had to be through negro territory. He told of efforts to buy the Meyers property and that the owners had made him no price. He thinks that 1,000 families interested in maintaining their homes are sufficient to insure the feasibility of the plan suggested by Mr. Reid.

Fit Only For Negro Plot.

To develop the section into anything else but a negro subdivision would be suicidal, G. T. Meyers, one of the owners of the property, said. This opinion had been given by many prominent real estate men of the city. The whole section around the property is built up in negro houses and property across the Parkway has been owned and occupied by negroes long before the protestants ever moved into the neighborhood, he said. In fact negroes gave part of their property to the city for the Parkway.

"Mr. Mallory asked us to sell something we do not own," he said. "He said that he wanted to buy our property but that unless we gave him the 30 acres sold for the negro college he didn't want the other tract. The owners of the negro college have part paid on the property, have until September to make another payment and so far as we are concerned have full control of the property."

There is nothing in the application for the subdivision that shows whether it is to be for white or black, both Mr. LeMaster and Mr. Fowler pointed out. Requirements of the city planning commission have been met by the owners and the speakers were opposed to a delay if it would mean postponement from time to time to prevent sale of the property when no definite plan had been submitted by the protestants.

B. H. Chears, member of the commission who took a leading part in the fight to have the college site approved, said that he thought all parties could get together in two weeks if the Greenwood people really meant business.

"We have been waiting since Jan. 9 to see if we obtain permission to sell our own property," J. D. Meyers said. "We hope that we can have an early decision."

No Board Adjustment.

Considerable discussion hinged over legal features of the proposition, which ultimately has to be approved by both city and county commissions because part of the property lies within the city and part outside, and this was one of the reasons for a postponement. Chairman Wassell Randolph was absent yesterday and the planners wanted him to review certain features. Vice-Chairman Tate Pease presided.

The Poplar viaduct subdivision at the western end of the Aalon viaduct was approved.

No meeting of the board of adjustment was held, all matters being passed over for two weeks.

Segregation-1928

Richmond Seeks To Hang Segregation Ordinance On Racial Integrity Law

(By The Associated Negro Press)

Richmond, Va., Nov.—If the resolution presented to the City Council here Tuesday by alderman Henry Woody is considered favorable beginning April 1, this this city will again be disgraced with legalized segregation in regard to residential sections.

The resolution makes it unlawful for Negroes to live in white neighborhoods and whites from occupying residences in Negro neighborhoods. The efforts to revive such a law has drawn the fire of Negro citizens who declare that due to the sanitary conditions and the manner in which the streets in the Negro districts are kept no white person would desire to live there and the law would prevent Negroes from moving out of these districts in order to improve their living conditions and preserve their health.

Several years ago the city had such a segregation law, but it was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States, when the first test case was brought up. That case grew out of the purchasing of a white Baptist church building, in a white district, by a Negro congregation.

11-24-28

Hangs on Racial Integrity Law

The passage and enforcement of the "Racial Integrity Bill" has given those who believe in Jim Crowism encouragement and Alderman Woody expressed belief that the resolution would become a law. The resolution which was referred to the committee on ordinance reads as follows:

Be it ordained by the Council of the City of Richmond:

"1. That, in order to preserve the general welfare, peace, racial integrity, morale, and social good order of the City of Richmond, it shall be hereafter unlawful for any person to use or continue to use as a residence any building on any street, between intersecting streets, where the majority of residences on such street are occupied by those with whom said person is forbidden to intermarry by section 5 of an act of the General Assembly of Virginia, entitled: 'An Act to preserve racial integrity' and approved March 20, 1924, or as the same may be hereafter amended.

"2. Any person violating the provisions of this ordinance shall be liable to a fine of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, recoverable before the police justices of the City of Richmond as the case may be, each day's violation to constitute a separate offense.

"3. That all ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict with this ordinance be and the same are hereby repealed.

"4. This ordinance shall be in force from and after April 1, 1929.

Representative citizens of both races appeared before the ordinance committee and expressed themselves as for or against the proposed segregation ordinance introduced by Alderman Woody.

At the conclusion of the hearing a sub-committee was named to make a survey of the matter and report back before the next council meeting. This committee embraces Alderman Chas. W. Moss and Councilmen James H. Britton and Carleton E. Jewett.

Appearing in behalf of the segregation ordinance were John Pettis and Lawrence Paul for Pine-Street Baptist Church; Rev. W. L. Ware, of the Laurel-Street Methodist church; Earl Scott and H. C. Baur, of St. Andrew's Episcopal church; C. O. Alley and Mr. Richwine, of Leigh-Street Baptist church, and Assistant City Attorney Lucius Cary. A number of councilmen also spoke for the ordinance.

Opposing it were a number of prominent Negroes headed by Joseph R. Pollard and including M. A. Norrell, Dr. Reid and C. F. Dorsey. They asked for time in which to prepare a substitute paper for the one under consideration.

TIMES DISPATCH
RICHMOND, VA.

NOV 24 1928

Segregation Problems To Come Up on Dec. 5

The special Council committee on an ordinance designed to separate the races also so far as living conditions are concerned will hold an open meeting on Wednesday, December 5, to hear from every element interested in the question.

The paper, introduced in Council by Alderman Henry W. Woody, was discussed at some length at the regular meeting of the committee last Thursday night.

Colored citizens asked that time be given so they might present a substitute paper that might meet with the approval of all concerned. This request was granted, and the special committee will hear from all parties at the meeting of December 5, which will be held at 8 o'clock that night.

NEWS-LEADER
RICHMOND, VA.

DEC 6 - 1928

RACE SEGREGATION SOLUTION SOUGHT

Commission of Nine Citizens to Try to Solve Encroachment Problem.

An earnest attempt to find a solution to the growing problem presented by the encroachment of white and Negro races upon each other in certain residential districts of the city will be undertaken by a commission of nine citizens, on which both races will be represented.

The problem of race segregation which has recently come up before city council with the introduction of an ordinance which would prohibit the two races from occupying residences on the same block, was discussed by a sub-committee of the ordinances committee in open hearing last night.

Representative citizens of both races appeared before the committee and presented their sides of the case. At the close of a friendly but protracted discussion the appointment of a commission to make a thougoh study of the entire situation was suggested by O. H. Funsten and adopted by the committee for recommendation to the full committee. The commission, if appointed, will report back on May 1.

In making his proposal, Mr. Funsten stated that it was right that all citizens, regardless of race, should have comfortable homes in which to live. He pointed out that the two races have lived in close friendship and harmony for years past and that it is now time to discover some wise and conservative manner of solving the growing housing problem. At least one-third of the population is composed of Negroes, he said.

The natural development of the city has done much to solve the housing problem and new and large areas have been opened to the Negroes in the past fhe years, he said.

In the course of this change in the residential location of the races much of the districts formerly occupied by the white people have been turned over to the Negr opopulation, leaving church, schools and other public buildings used by the white people in the heart of Negro populated districts, said Mr. Funsten.

He argued that all that can be possibly done for the improvement of housing conditions among the Negroes should be undertaken, but that the developments of the past few years make it absolutely necessary that a solution to the problem of encroachment should be found and adopted for all time. He expressed his appreciation of the attitude of the Negro leaders who have interested themselves in the situation adn who, he saidti are as anxious to findf a solution as are their white neighbors.

Richmond Interracial Committee Opposes Segregation Ordinance

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 12—(ANP)—Declaring that the proposed segregation ordinance, which would prohibit Negroes from living on the same block with whites will create friction between the races and increase race prejudice here, the local interracial committee, headed by R. W. Carrington adopted the following resolution opposing passage of the bill:

"Resolved: That the Richmond Committee on Interracial Relations go on record as being unequivocably opposed to the ordinance recently introduced in the City Council relative to the segregation of the races, and believe the same to be detrimental to the best interests of the city and unfair and inequitable in principle."

Under the terms of the ordinance, which would become a law April 1, 1929, all Negroes now living on the same blocks with white people would have to sell their property and move before the law became effective and would therefore be forced to sell at low prices. If they were not out of the district before April 1, they would be subject to arrest and a fine of from $100 to $500 and then they would be ousted.

Many hold that the bill would be declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court and are willing to wait until it is passed before attacking it but the interracial committee is of the opinion that now is the time to create sentiment that will prevent its passage.

The bill was introduced by Alderman Henry W. Woody and makes it unlawful for any person to use any building as a residence on any city block where the majority of residences are occupied by those whom that person is forbidden to marry under the state racial purity law.

Segregation Law Held Up In Richmond

Opposition to Ordinance Forces Measure Back for Further Study

Richmond, Va., Dec. 18.—The ordinance providing for residential segregation, which has been pending in the Richmond City Council has been referred to a commission of nine, including three city officials and six citizens, one of whom shall represent the Interracial Committee, and two of whom shall be colored. The commission was instructed to investigate the situation thoroughly and report their recommendations to the council by May 1st. This decision was reached after a prolonged hearing on the proposed ordinance, in which the various viewpoints were presented before a mixed audience of 250 persons.

The opposition to the ordinance was led by R. W. Carrington, representing the Interracial Committee, who contended that the measure would work a hardship on a great many people and tend to disarrange the existing cordial relations between the races. He was followed by a number of representative Negroes, each of whom ably supported the argument. Among those were attorney Joseph E. Pollard, Rev. W. D. Ransome, L. A. Reid, M. A. Norrell, and W. A. Jordan. The action of the committee in recommending postponement and further study was evidence of the effectiveness of their arguments. The final result will be awaited with interest.

NEWS-LEADER
RICHMOND, VA.

DEC 10 1928

ASKS IF SEGRATION LAW IS ANSWER TO NEGRO'S SERVICE.

Editor The News Leader:

Sir,—About the close of a very turbulent presidential campaign a proposed city ordinance was introduced in the Richmond common council, having for its announced object the segregation of the races in the matter of residence.

First, it cannot be successfully denied that laws, ordinances and regulations arbitrarily designed to segregate the races in the matter of residence inevitably result in unfairness, oppression and turmoil. They serve only to establish, maintain and per-

petuate the primitive passions of color prejudice, internal strife and race wars. Similar segregation laws based upon color have already been declared unconstitutional by the supreme court of the United States.

Secondly, the proposed segregation ordinance in Richmond was offered at an inopportune time, a time when white and black, Jew and Gentile, Protestant and Catholic, Christian and Infidel were unitedly celebrating the tenth Armistice Day—that memorable day when warring nations stacked their arms and conquering soldiers were permitted to return to their native lands, homes and friends.

Did not the Negro take part in that human slaughter, the most cruel and savage known to civilized man, to the number of 403,596 souls? Did not 9,800 Negro soldiers in the United States army die of disease, of wounds in battle or were killed outright in action? Are the Negroes' services to this nation in war and his contribution in peace so soon forgotten? Is segregation the balm for his unhealed wounds, his shell-shocked mind, his amputated limbs, his bullet-torn body? Shall a law be passed in the city council of Richmond, that will be known from one end of this country to the other, denying to Negro citizens rights and privileges which they, in common with others, have fought, bled and died to maintain?

With a firm determination to do equity and uphold the honor of Richmond all citizens, associations, creeds and nationalities should participate in the plans of the city council, not for the purpose of criticizing or antagonizing any public official or worthy interest, but in an advisory capacity so as to improve and promote friendly relations between the races, to the end that a good will spirit toward all people may be visible at this Christmas season.

THEODORE W. JONES.
1401 West Leigh street.

Richmond, Va. News-Leader
Thursday, December 6, 1928

RACE SEGREGATION SOLUTION SOUGHT

Commission of Nine Citizens to Try to Solve Encroachment Problem.

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The problem of race segregation, which has recently come up before city council with the introduction of an ordinance which would prohibit the two races from occupying residences on the same block, was discussed by a sub-committee of the ordinances committee in open hearing last night.

Representative citizens of both races appeared before the committee and presented their sides of the case. At the close of a friendly but protracted discussion the appointment of a commission to make a thougoh study of the entire situation was suggested by O. H. Funsten and adopted by the committee for recommendation to the full committee. The commission, if appointed, will report back on May 1.

In making his proposal, Mr. Funsten stated that it was right that all citizens, regardless of race, should have comfortable homes in which to live. He pointed out that the two races have lived in close friendship and harmony for years past and that it is now time to discover some wise and conservative manner of solving the growing housing problem. At least one-third of the population is composed of Negroes, he said.

The natural development of the city has done much to solve the housing problem and new and large areas have been opened to the Negroes in the past fhe years, he said.

In the course of this change in the residential location of the races much of the districts formerly occupied by the white people have been turned over to the Negr opopulation, leaving church, schools and other public buildings used by the white people in the heart of Negro populated districts, said Mr. Funsten.

He argued that all that can be possibly done for the improvement of housing conditions among the Negroes should be undertaken, but that the developments of the past few years make it absolutely necessary that a solution to the problem of encroachment should be found and adopted for all time. He expressed his appreciation of the attitude of the Negro leaders who have interested themselves in the situation adn who, he saidh are as anxious to findf a solution as are their white neighbors.

NEWS-LEADER
RICHMOND, VA.

DEC 21 1928

RACE SEGREGATION STUDY PLAN LOST

Ordinance Committee Defeats Proposal to Have Commission Investigate.

The plan to have a special commission appointed to study the problem of race segregation which had been proposed by O. H. Funsten and was recommended by a sub-committee of the city ordinances committee has been defeated by a vote of 5 to 3 by the ordinance committee.

The original segregation ordinance as introduced by Alderman Henry W. Woody prohibits members of the white or Negro races from living on any block between two intersecting streets when members of the opposite race composed a majority of the residents on that block. It had been discussed at several public hearings before the sub-committee, which finally adopted the suggestion that a commission be appointed to study the matter and report back by May 1.

When it came up before the full ordinance committee last night opposition developed on the ground that the matter should be handled by the committee itself rather than by a commission of citizens. Councilman Carleton E. Jewett, who had approved the commission plan, stated that he had reconsidered the matter and was opposed to it.

Alderman Moss supported the commission plan and pointed to the school, library, zoning and building code boards as precedents for the enlistment of citizens in solving municipal problems.

When put to a vote the commission plan lost by five to three, Britton, Figg and Moss voting for the sub-committee's report, and Ligon, Brown, Gregory, Jewett and McDowell opposing it. Then the original segregation ordinance was tabled to be taken up on Jan. 14 in public meeting.

An ordinance designed to amend the zoning ordinance so that the section, which conflicts with the Richmond stadium might be cleared up, was discussed at length. The matter of changing the zoning ordinance so that a stadium can be erected within a Class A residential district was forwarded to the board of zoning appeals. No action was taken on the taxicab ordinance, which was tabled for future discussion.

Va. Whites Use New Plea In Segregation Move

File Petition Seeking To Declare Race Own House A "Nuisance"

ALEXANDRIA, Va. — Residential segregation from a new angle was attempted here last week when nineteen white residents of the 200 block of North Patrick street sent to the city council a petition asking that the occupation by colored family of a house at the corner of the block and Queen street, be declared a "nuisance".

The house is at the southwest corner, but fronts on Queen street. No complaint was made as to the behavior of the family which has occupied the house since November 15 as renters. The council refused to take any action on the petition.

One curious phase of the matter is that on the east side of the block a house has been owned and occupied by a colored family, the Howards for over thirty years, without objection.

Differing from most cities in the state, there is practically no residential separation in Alexandria. While there are a few limited sections that are mainly colored, yet there are probably not over a dozen blocks or of several hundred exclusively. Scores of blocks have only one or colored families.

Segregation-1928

West Virginia.

Charleston Negroes Fight Segregation

Daily Worker
5-1-28
Virginia

CHARLESTON, W. Va., April 30 —Negroes of this city will appeal to the United States Supreme Court to annul the action of the Charleston Board of Education in designating separate libraries for white and Negro children. They claim that in addition to the discrimination the Negro libraries have not sufficient facilities.